The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,147 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
* VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th Nov.
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	18th "
MOORAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
L. VERONA	3146	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 194 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	25th "
PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd "

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.
First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	1st Dec.	20th "
MANILLA	6,000 800	20th "	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	...	On the 26th Nov.
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon Mouse, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

CLAN LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

CLAN FORBES	2150	S. Bear	On or about 10th inst.
CLAN BUCHANAN	2930	Mr. Millar	" 16th inst.

And passages can now be secured.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Nov. 1st, 1887.

THE CITY LINE, s. s. CITY of "CARTHAGE," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignatures and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES,
Agents.
Bombay, 4th November, 1887.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he is leaving for England to-day for a time, and that during his absence Mr. WILSON BELL will act as Agent of the Company in India, to whom all communications should be addressed.

G. A. BARNETT,
Agent.
Bombay, November 4, 1887.

TENDERS.

MESSRS. RALLY BROTHERS are open to receive TENDERS for CARTING, SHIPPING, LANDING, STOWING, &c., Produce, Cotton and Imports. Particulars may be obtained on written application to Messrs. Rallí Brothers. Applicants will please give their full addresses in their application.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent in a plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co. 17(), High Holborn, London, W.C.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
FAMILY and TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.
CHEQUES on London cashed or collected.
INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
PAY and PENSIONS realised.
PASSAGES booked and Baggage shipped.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
PACKAGES landed and shipped.
NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES ordered.
ASSURANCES effected, Marine, Fire, and Life.
SUPPILES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 14th November, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buarah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 1,098 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Nov. 7, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1888.
CLOTH BOUND OFFICE EDITIONS.

		Rs.	as.
No. 8	Octavo Notepaper size, One day on page, with Sundays and index., size 7½ by 5.	4	4
No. 9	Do. do. Two days on page, whole page for Saturday, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 11	Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, 7½ by 5	2	12
No. 11D	Do. do. Three days in an opening, left page for memos. and right for accounts, 7½ by 5	3	4
No. 12	Enlarged Small Octave, 2 days on page, 6½ by 3½	2	12
No. 13	Small Octavo, a week in an opening, 6½ by 3½	1	10
No. 15	Long narrow 8vo., a week in an opening, 7½ by 3½	1	10
No. 18	Pocket Diary, Gent's size 5 by 3½, a week in an opening, gilt edges, Tuck	1	10
No. 20	Pocket Diary, Three days on page, size 3½ by 2½	1	0

CHEAP OFFICE DIARIES.

No. 31	Folio Foolscap size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 12½ by 8	1	0
No. 31	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	12
No. 32	Folio Foolscap size, a week on a page, and space for Sundays, 12½ by 8	1	0
No. 32	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 33	Quarto size, a week in an opening with space for Sundays, 10 by 8	1	0
No. 33	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	4
No. 34	Quarto size, a week on a page, Sundays at foot, interleaved with blotting paper	0	12
No. 35	Octavo Notepaper size, a week in an opening, with space for Sundays, 7½ by 4½	0	12
No. 35	Do. do. interleaved with blotting paper	1	0
No. 37	Folio Foolscap size, Universal Diary, a week on a page, space for Sundays, interleaved with blotting paper, 12½ by 8	0	12

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EYE PRESERVERS AND SPECTACLES.
LOW IN PRICE, BUT OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoked.

	Rs.	a.
RAILWAY SPECTACLES, fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	8
Do. do. more strongly made and of superior finish	7	0
SPOON SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	3	8
Do. do. Nickelled folding frames.	4	0
PLAIN, SPECTACLE SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3	0
GOGGLES, with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair	2	4
HORSE SHOE SHAPE, with side pieces, per pair	5	0
Do. mounted in gold, single pin	30	0
Do. turn pin	34	0
SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	6	0
Do. deeply concave, Nos. 13 and 14	7	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. curl side, for riding	13	8
CONVEX, for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair.	6	0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	29	0
Do. do. turn pin	25	0
Do. do curl side, for riding	13	8
EYE-GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	3	4
Do. deeply Concave, Nos. 13 and 14	4	8
DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS), mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair	7	0
Do. in gold frame	22	8
EYE-GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass.		
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1	8
Do. double spring folders, without frames, per pair	3	0
CATARACT SPECTACLES, in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair	6	0
EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS' EYES.		

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'
INTERCHANGEABLE
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES
Are the finest in the world, and a
HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.
This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.
The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.
Agents wanted Everywhere.
Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIVES ON TOUR.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD., CHEMISTS.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision.

The Company have in their service a very large staff of English Chemists of extensive and varied experience, qualified in London by Examination.

All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS & APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, etc., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION
Of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological and Surveying Instruments.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
(CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR.)
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE CHAMPAGNE OF THE DAY.

POMMERY & GRENO.

6 MONTHS' EXPORTS TO AMERICA.

24,210 DOZENS !!!

In quality and general excellence is unequalled by any other brand. Note the subjoined list.

TO AMERICA. THE RICHEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

	Dozens
Perrier Jouet	5,560
Veuve Cliquot	5,078
Louis Roederer	3,725
C. Heidsieck and Co.	1,607
Ernest Irroy and Co.	1,154
Duc de Montebello	878
Ayala	610
Giesler and Co.	525

24,210 DOZENS !!! Against *ALL* these brands whose exports are only 19,137

SOLE AGENTS:

CUTTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE!!!
INCREASED BUSINESS
HAS NECESSITATED
OUR REMOVAL
TO
BETTER AND MORE PROMINENT PREMISES.

WE have pleasure in stating that we have REMOVED to the building in RAMPART ROW lately known as

TEMPLE BAR.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House use, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs.	2	8
Do. Do. Square do, do.	"	2	8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	"	2	8
"Dan," the present style do. do.	"	2	8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	"	2	8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	"	2	0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	"	16	8
Drab Shell do,	"	20	8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	"	4	8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	"	3	8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	"	4	8
The Horrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples from	"	5	0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.
Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.
Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &C.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA,

SEND their Watches, Post prepaid and at their Risk, for their net value by V. P. Post, all over India and Burmah, and to ensure every satisfaction to the Purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. Marcks personally from their enormous stock are the following.

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring :—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, the cheapest that goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	25
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Silver Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2 inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, adurable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The Highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.
POONA, 1, East Street.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street, BOMBAY.
Regent House, SIMLA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
WATSON AND COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED FROM
ESPLANADE HOTEL'
TO
1, CHURCH GATE STREET.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that, on account of enlargening our business we have REMOVED our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS from Hornby Row, 16, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Street, 16, Bombay.

"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY."
Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Upcountry, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special agreement.

L. M. GOMES,
R. DO ROSARIO.
Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the room of the Chamber of Commerce, on TUESDAY, 8th November, 1887, at 4 p.m., to transact the following business :—

I. To consider certain suggestions of the Committee for alterations in and additions to the existing rules of the Association.

II. To discuss a scheme put forward by Mr. G. W. Moir for the institution of a Clearing House for future delivery contracts.

III. To elect new Members of the Association, and to discuss any other questions that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1887.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT: TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER AT THE RISE OF THE FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT.
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row]

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1863 | HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000. | INVESTED FUNDS, £30,000.
SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.
Agents in Bombay.—EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BATHING TUBS.
BABY'S, Children's, Hip, Sponge, Seitz, Foot-Shower, and Travelling Baths with Lock and Key.
BOLTON AND CO.

UNRIVALLED ENTIRE WHEATEN BISCUITS.
BOLTON AND CO.

FRESH ERBEYLI FIGS IN 2 lb. Boxes.
BOLTON AND CO.

FINEST STILTON CHEESE.
BOLTON AND CO.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON, E. C.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS CO., LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be FINALLY CLOSED on and after the 15th instant.

N. J. GAMUDIA,
For self and Co.-Liquidator.

FOR SALE.

THE property of the late Colonel R. S. THOMPSON :—

	Rs.
1 Sociable Tricycle, Singer's, complete	225
1 Bicycle, Electropiate, quite new	200
1 Columbia Type Writer, quite new	50
1 Smith and Wilson's Revolver, new	30
1 Chronometre, McCabe, Royal Exchange, London	300
1 Russian Urn Samcover from Moscow, with Coffee Pot and Tray complete	40
1 New Cyclostyle, never used, complete	35

Panthers' Skins, Hooks, Electroplated Ware, Telephones. Reply to Mrs. THOMPSON, Great Western Hotel, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Offers for the purchase of any quantity of SCRAP BRASS INGOTS and SCRAP COPPER INGOTS, up to a Maximum of 100 tons and 50 tons respectively, weighed over and delivered on the spot. Cash before delivery.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 30 per ton, up to a Maximum of Rs. 500.

The Material can be seen and Forms of Tender obtained upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Offers for the purchase of any quantities of the following Material, weighed over and delivered on the spot, Cash before delivery.

Viz :—About. 78 tons of Old C. I. Body Crossings	At Wari
20 tons of Miscellaneous W. I. Scrap	Bunder.
28 tons of Old Steel Axles	At Parel and Wari Bunder
95 tons of Old Iron Tyres	At Parel.
45 tons of Old Iron Crank Axles	
74 tons of Skeleton Wheels without Tyres	
20 tons of Wrought Iron Retaining Rings.	
25 tons Old Wagon Ironwork	

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a Maximum of Rs. 500.

The Material can be seen and Forms of Tender obtained on application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th November, 1887.

BHAVNAGAR, GONDAL AND MORVI RAILWAYS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the supply of 3,000 (Three thousand) Tons of best CARDIFF fresh screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL, and 500 (Five hundred) Tons Best Davison's screened WEST HARTLY COAL, to the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway and 750 (Seven hundred and fifty) Tons of Best Cardiff fresh screened LOCOMOTIVE COAL for the Morvi Railway by the Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Bombay, and will be opened by him in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may choose to attend at 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on the 17th instant at his Office, 19, Apollo Street.

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1. To consider the future management of the Company, and, if thought expedient, to appoint new Secretaries, Managers and Agents in the place of Messrs. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND Co., whose Agency ceases in consequence of the death of the late Mr. R. H. CHEETHAM.

2. To pass Special Resolutions making the necessary consequential alterations in the Company's Memo. and Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES CHEETHAM,
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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

WITH the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner ?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum ?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
_____ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	" 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	" 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

" We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
" We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*
" The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, " I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
" Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. (in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS : TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

HOP BITTERS.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. " 32, Storks-road, S.E. June 2, 1887. "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) " 41, Farringdon-road. " I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better ; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which did well with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.

" You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully. (Signed) " R. K. HAMILTON."

HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day ; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 4 p. m.
Indian Temperance Association, 56, Hornby Row, 8 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Nyanza (s), from Zanzibar; Deccan (s), and Bormida (s), Hongkong; Inchlonga (s), Middlesbrough; Mirzapore (s), London; Bhownagar (s), Bownagar; and Orpheus (ship), Greenock.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Amphitrite (s), for Trieste, Venice, &c.; and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf and Karachi.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Gunesh Ramchundra Desai, L. M. and S., Superintendent of Local Vaccination, died on Sunday, at Upper Colaba.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 8th November 1887, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 31, *viz.*, 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients during the last month was 2,480, of which 479 were new admissions, the daily average being 80.

N. M. PETIT KHETWADI BRANCH BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The daily average attendance for last month was 250·5 and admissions 2,712; the prevailing diseases being fever and diarrhœa.

LOST.—Amurnath Janurdhun, residing at Girgaum Road, reported to the police of having dropped from his pocket, on Sunday last, two currency notes for Rs. 50 each and Rs. 7-10 in cash, somewhere near his residence.

FALL FROM A LOFT.—Luximon Jewrajh, a Hindoo lad, aged about 18 years, was yesterday admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture to both the bones of the left forearm, alleged to have been caused by an accidental fall from the loft of a house at Champa Gully.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A young Hidnoo woman, named Jance Mudanjee, aged 18 years, yesterday forenoon accidentally fell into the Mombadavie Tank, but was rescued from being drowned by some of the townspeople who witnessed the occurrence. As the woman appeared to be in a very exhausted state she was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

CAUSING PERSONAL INJURY.—A Mahomedan, named Syed Abdool Wajed, a cloth merchant, who had come to Bombay about six weeks ago for legal advice, and who was staying at a Musjid in Mungulwady, was the victim of a gross outrage on Sunday. About midnight, when he was lying asleep in the Musjid, some one cut his nose and ran away. A report was made to the police regarding the matter, who, after inquiries, arrested two men on suspicion.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the morgue, Cammateepoora, touching the death of a Hindoo, name unknown, who was found drowned on the day previous and floating on the surface of the drainage reservoir on the Flats. The deceased was apparently a Hindoo of middle age; his body was much decomposed and naked. A battakie was beaten through the town, but no person came forward to identify the body. An open verdict was recorded.

A BENEVOLENT ACT.—At the instigation of Superintendent Brewin, of the B. Division, under whose supervision the police constable Visram Dunkur was working, and who died from the injuries he sustained at the disturbance caused by some men of the 19th Regiment N. I. on the 1st ultimo, while on duty; every member of the Bombay Police Force, both Europeans and natives, are paying in a day's salary as a subscription towards the benefit of the unfortunate widow of the deceased policeman.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Meer Mahomed, a labourer employed on board the s. s. Victory, lying in harbour, while at work on board that vessel yesterday forenoon discharging timber a log of timber accidentally fell on his right leg, whereby he sustained a fracture to his leg and also an extensive lacerated and contused wound on the inner side of the ankle, about ten inches in circumference. The injured man was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where his leg was amputated.

A SERIES OF THEFTS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Dillon charged Yacoob Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, before Mr. Ryan, with theft in three cases. The accused was arrested on a charge of stealing a cap from a woman, while she was asleep at Chinch Bunder. While making further inquiries in the case, the police discovered that the accused had committed other thefts. He then admitted of having stolen a gold braided turban and cotton jacket while their owners were lying asleep. Mr. Ryan passed a sentence of six months' hard labour.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rama Dajee, against whom there appeared a register of two previous convictions, was again yesterday charged by Inspector Cobb with committing theft of cash, a dhotur, a copper pot and two weights, of the collective value of Rs. 9-6, the property of Dowla Hutta, a hawker, from his residence at Mazagon, on Saturday. The complainant reported the loss of his property to the police, who arrested the accused, a neighbour to the complainant, on suspicion; and on searching the loft of his premises they recovered the bag and a portion of the money it had contained. Subsequently the property was recovered from a Marwaree named Dowlutram Muniram, with whom the accused had pledged the artic les. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Mr. Ryan yesterday committed Ananya Gotosee, a bhangi, to the Sessions on a charge of having attempted to murder Dhondee, a woman. The evidence in the case showed that the woman had made the acquaintance of the accused in Poona and she came down to Bombay with him. The prisoner obtained employment at the Indo-British Institution and here the woman lived with him. On the 6th September they quarrelled, and on the succeeding days the feeling between them increased in bitterness and culminated in the murderous attack which occurred on the 10th. The accused had procured a razor and viciously attacked the woman whom he left for dead, having inflicted a severe gash on her throat. Believing he had killed her, the accused attempted to take his own life, but before he could do himself much injury some neighbours interfered and Inspector George, who had been summoned to the scene, had them both removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THEFT AT THE CARNAC BUNDER.—Inspector Gnider yesterday charged Rowjee Tookaram before Mr. Ryan with the theft of two boxes of fancy soap, belonging to a commission agent, named Vitaldas Hurrydas. The boxes had been part of a consignment received by the complainant and which had been stowed on the Carnac Bunder. The accused visited the place, broke open a case and abstracted the boxes. The noise he made was heard by a watchman who then promptly arrested him. On pleading guilty to the charge the accused was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

AN EXTORTIONATE BOATMAN.—Abdool Shaik Adam, a bunder boatman, was charged yesterday morning before Mr. Ryan with demanding more than his legal fare. The boatman, it appeared, had been engaged on Saturday at the Apollo Bunder to take a Hindoo gentleman, named Chundrikas Prosader, and six friends, to the s. s. Victoria. Before the complainant's visit was over two hours had elapsed, and when he was brought back to the Bunder the accused demanded Rs. 4 as his fare. As this seemed exorbitant the matter was referred to Constable O'Donnell, who was on duty there, and on referring to the fare book, provided to each man, it was found that the accused was only entitled to Rs. 1-4. The complainant stated that he had made no bargain, as he had learnt that the boatmen were demanding heavy sums just for taking parties on board the Victoria. The accused in defence stated that he thought he was entitled to Rs 4, as it was a big ship he had taken his fare to, but if it was decided that he had only to receive Rs. 1-4, he would gladly accept that sum. Mr. Ryan passed an order that Rs. 1-4 should be paid to the accused, whom he discharged.

RETURN OF THE RAJA OF DHRANGADRA.—Yesterday afternoon the Raja Saheb of Dhrangadra, with members of his suite and a number of followers, returned to Bombay from Poona. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 50 men of the 21st Regiment N.I., attended at the Victoria Terminus at 3-45 p.m.; but on its being ascertained by telegram that the Raja was coming by a later train, they left the railway station and returned to their quarters. The Raja arrived by the Poona train timed to reach the Victoria Terminus at 6-45 p.m., which, however, came in about half an hour behind the time. Preparations had been made at the station for his formal reception. The floor was covered with a carpet, and chairs and sofar were arranged for the accommodation of those who came to meet his Highness. Mr. Macdonald, Assistant Secretary in the Political Department of the Secretariat, attended as a representative of Government, and among the other gentlemen present were Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, Messrs. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, Tribhowundas Vurjivandas, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Dayabhoy Jaduram, Rahimtoolabhoy Kairaz, Rustomjee Cursetjee Cooper, &c. As the train steamed in, his Highness was met by Prince Samatsingjee and conducted to the seats provided for him and his two infant sons; and they were presented with garlands and bouquets of flowers. Afters an interchange of civilities with some of those present, the Raja and party were driven in a carriage drawn by four horses to Prince Samatsingjee's bungalow on the Gowalia Tank Road.

COMMITTAL TO THE SESSIONS.—Samuel Fernandez, a Madrasee Christian, who obtained articles valued at Rs. 120 by fraudulent means from Messrs. Treacher and Co., at Poona, on the 14th ultimo, was committed to the Sessions on Saturday last, under Sections 420 and 468 of the Indian Penal Code by Colonel Bolton, the Cantonment Magistrate. He will be tried on the 5th of December next.—*Poona Observer.*

S. M. RAILWAYS.—We hear that the Belgaum-Miraj section of the Southern Mahratta Railway system is now ready, with the exception of the Krishna bridge. The line will be inspected by the Consulting Engineer to the Bombay Government on the 10th instant, and will probably be opened for traffic about the 1st December. This section completes the connection of Poona with Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Bellary, and other important stations of the Southern Mahratta country.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE WATERBURY WATCH.—*Universal Engineer* says that it has occurred to the Waterbury Watch Company that a timekeeper a little higher in price than the pattern now so well known would suit the English market, and that they are just commencing to carry these views into operation. The new pattern is to be retailed at a somewhat higher price, but it contains improvements which will, it is said, amply compensate for the difference in price. It is specially noted for the simplicity of the train, which is said to be almost frictionless, and the mainspring is consequently very light, which increases its chances of durability. The new pattern watch has a neater appearance than the old one, is thinner, takes less time to wind, has a self-setting arrangement by simply pressing the crown of the stem-winder, and the movement being independent of the case it can be removed, examined, and replaced in a few seconds.

RUKHMABAI DEFENCE FUND.

THE Committee acknowledge the receipt of the following further subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay to the above fund:—

Already acknowledged.....	Rs.	4,689	12 6
Rev. Henry Wace.....	"	14	4 4
Mr. Sudanund Trimbuck Bhundari	"	20	0 0
Total.....	Rs.	4,724	0 10

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 5th Nov. as compared with the statement of the 29th Oct.:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 29. Rs.	Nov. 5. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	69,80,197	67,83,651
do. do. at Branches.....	17,19,936	17,01,333
Other Deposits	3,68,93,085	3,66,52,651
Post Bills	21,840	19,015
Cash Credits undrawn.....	13,17,012	13,79,114
	5,34,31,496	5,30,39,264
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	72,01,899	63,06,507
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	33,17,340	33,65,177
Loans, on Security of do.....	29,84,688	31,84,199
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,999	4,795
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,49,83,027	1,53,18,108
Stamps.....	23,874	23,901
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,85,537		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,00,837	3,00,837
Bullion	61,700	85,300
Cash Balances with Correspondents.....	9,67,611	11,72,943
Cash and Currency Notes.....	2,35,84,491	2,32,79,367
	5,34,31,496	5,30,39,264

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st Nov. as compared with the statement of the 22nd Oct.:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 22. Rs. A. P.	Nov. 1. Rs. A. P.
Capital paidup	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund.....	48,52,969 15 0	48,52,869 15 0
Treasury Balance	1,80,55,303 10 2	1,75,23,403 1 2
Other Deposits	4,12,54,057 5 3	4,07,32,364 15 5
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	2,58,428 3 1	2,35,229 6 5
Sundries.....	16,07,032 8 11	16,65,967 14 6
Rs...	8,67,27,791 10 5	8,50,00,835 4 6
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ..	97,08,259 4 6	92,05,392 11 0
Other authorized Invtmts	62,83,362 13 4	62,78,562 13 4
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities..	63,52,334 10	65,46,671 0 2
Credits on do.	69,61,425 15 3	67,07,273 9 0
Bills discounted.....	1,90,78,391 0 0	1,90,31,552 8 5
Balances with other Banks	6,16,0461 5 3	5,74,727 8 1
Bullion	1,063 10 0	1,346 12 0
Dead Stock	11,21,755 10 3	11,21,764 2 3
Stamps	9,529 3	9,852 15 3
Sundries.....	10,81,202 1 11	9,82,956 4 11
Cash at Head Office.....	1,43,92,050 9	1,51,86,891 14 5
Do. at Branches.....	2,11,22,369 8 7	1,93,53,743 1 10
Rs.	8,67,27,791 10 5	8,50,00,835 4 6

BENGAL.

THE BIG PARTNERSHIP THEFT CASE.—The adjourned case, in which Futteh Mahommed and Akbar were charged by Ali Bux Fyzoollah with the theft of Government currency notes of about Rs. 24,000, was again called on. Baboo Gunnesh Chunder Chunder, on behalf of the complainant, stated that the case for the prosecution had been heard by Mr. Reily, the cross-examination of the witnesses by the defence having been reserved. The case for the prosecution having been closed, Mr. Reily came to the conclusion that a *prima facie* case had been made out, and called on the accused for their defence, and the case was by consent of both parties adjourned till to-day. Mr. Reily had determined to send the case for trial at the Sessions, and informed the solicitors of both parties of his intention; but the defence objected to it, and wanted the case to be heard in this Court. Baboo Gunnesh Chunder Chunder submitted that, under section 350, his Worship had the power, after going through the evidence already recorded, to send the case to the Sessions. If, on the other hand, his Worship came to the conclusion that the case should be tried in this Court, he would ask that the hearing should stand over till Mr. Reily returned. Baboo Kally Nath Mitter, for the defence, contended that if his Worship wished to exercise jurisdiction to try the case, he should hear all the evidence *de novo*, and that the witnesses should be re-summoned and re-heard. At the same time, he was quite willing that the case should stand over till Mr. Reily's return, and that it should not be sent up to the Sessions. His Worship observed that, under Section 207, if a Magistrate has already formed an opinion in the case, it would not be proper for him to re-try the case. In this matter, Mr. Reily had formed an opinion, and, having bound over certain witnesses to appear at the Sessions, which commence on the 10th current, had acted definitely on such opinion. His Worship could not constitute himself a court of appeal on the opinion already formed by Mr. Reily. He decided to take the evidence as recorded without re-commencing the case. His Worship then read the evidence already recorded, and committed the accused to take their trial at the next Sessions.—*Daily News.*

THE Government of Bengal has for some years directed the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner of the province to the necessity of reducing the size of his report, and this appears to have had some effect, as the report for 1885 was shorter than its predecessor The Government of India, however, in reviewing this latter report, remarked that it appeared to be capable of still further reduction, as the satistics of Bengal in their present state of imperfection hardly call for such exhaustive criticism as they have received from Dr. Lidderdale. These remarks were brought specially to the notice of Dr. Lidderdale, but they do not seem to have had the desired effect, for the Lieutenant-Governor "regrets to observe" that the report for 1886 contains 163 pages, and is very little shorter than the report of 1884, "the inordinate length" of which was condemned by the Government of India. It appears that 68 pages of this report are devoted to the personal proceedings of the Sanitary Commissioner and his subordinates, which contain much that need not be embodied in an annual report. Sir Steuart Bayley is of opinion that the results of the year's administration can be placed before the Government in a report of some 50 or 60 pages, and he hopes that the Sanitary Commissioner will try to reduce the report for 1887 to some such dimensions.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour with, out leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 21ST OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, arrived in Bombay harbour at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the Overland mails of the 21st October. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Bengough, child and infant
Surgn-Major Johnstone
Mrs Johnstone
Mrs A C Walker, child and infant
Miss Don
Mr J Moore
Mrs H P Hodson and infant
Rev W Romilly
Rev W Whiteside
Rev W Popprill
Rev and Mrs M Grove
Mr J S Brown and infant
Two Misses Parker
Rev W E Davis
Mr and Mrs J O'Connell and child
Mr P Duncan
Miss Glazier
Mr and Mrs Thoroughgood and infant
Mr Soton Smith
Dr and Mrs Bovill, child and infant
Miss Annesley
Mr Browning
Mrs and Miss Newell
Mr C Newell
Mrs Fuller
Mrs Goldsbury
Mr W B Oldham
Mrs Oldham
Miss Christall
Mrs Bigg Wither
Mrs Clutterbuck, child and infant.
Mr Morrison
Mr Lymington
Mr and Mrs Harrison and child.
Mr E Clarke
Mrs Underwood and 2 children
Mr R Carnow
Mr. J Ronaldson
Mrs Shattock
Mr J Handcock
Mr F Clough
Mr and Mrs Garrett
Mr F S Sidderley
Mr and Miss Church
Mr Killick
Mr D Van Muller
Mr Basten
Surg W W Pryne

FROM VENICE.

Mr and Mrs David Keith
Sir H Harrison
Mr and Mrs Gay
Rev H G Grey
Dr Weltherbrecht
Mr and Mrs Tule
Col H Rowland
Miss Band
Mr John Fairlie
Capt R A Scott
Mr F M Filgate
Mr C D Cobham
Mr Sehner
Mr J Youman

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Andreas
Mr D Fuchs
Mr Sidble Armstrong
Mrs Church
Miss Feehey
Mrs Harvey
Mr O V Yates
Mrs Gowan
Mr Clement Sharpe
Mrs Molloy and child
Mr A Phillips
Mr Finch
Mr Macnaghten
Mr C M Macdonald
Mr and Mrs Ker
Mr K Macleod
Mr W Clarke
Col H J Peacock
Mr F W Peacock
Sir C Lawson
Mr G D Oswell
Mr Duncan
Lieut-Col and Mrs Graham Smith
Mr and Mrs H P Burt and Infant
Mrs Macgregor
Mrs Osborne
Mr and Mrs Woodburn
Maj & Mrs Anson & infant
Brig-Surg Costello
Col M Ward
Surg-Maj Fullerton
Rev P W Ellis
Mr H M Thompson
Maj and Mrs Marshall
Capt and Mrs Warner
Mr and Mrs McWatters
Col F G Forbes
Miss Notter
Mr A B Stuart
Capt M G Talbot
Mr C T Metcalf
Mrs and Miss Metcalf and Infant
Mr A S Woomack
Mr S Broadbent
Miss Taylor
Maj H H Baker
Lady and Miss Lawson
Mr Thurman
Mr Biddulph

FROM SUEZ.

Mr W L Solater
Maj Currie
Mr B E Maxted

FROM ADEN.

Mrs Robertson
Mr H B Chichgar

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 21ST OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR OF WALES visited Northampton on Tuesday, and laid the memorial stone of a new wing to the General Infirmary. He had a warm and enthusiastic reception, the threatened Socialist anti-demonstration being abandoned.

The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived in Dublin on Tuesday.

Two evictions on Colonel Vandeleur's estate at Kilrush were effected on Tuesday, after violent resistance. The police were afterwards stoned, and were compelled to charge the mob.

OBITUARY.—Lord de Tabley; Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P.; Baron H. de Stern; the Chevalier J. W. Lloyd; Mr. G. Sim, F.S.A.; Mr. R. Hunt, F.R.S.

THE daughters of the Princess of Wales and the children of the Czar, who are now at Fredensborg, near Copenhagen, are suffering from an attack of measles. The Czar's return to St. Petersburg has consequently been postponed.

The Duchess of Cumberland has sufficiently recovered to be able to be removed to her husband's residence at Pensing.

The Russian proposals that the Porte should order Prince Ferdinand to quit Bulgaria, and that the recent elections should be declared null and void, have not been accepted at Constantinople.

Great irritation extists in Bulgaria against Servia, the Government of which is accused of seeking to stir up feeling in Macedonia against Bulgaria.

The rumoured meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Germany has been denied by a semi-official journal in Berlin.

The Crown Prince of Germany is still at Baveno, where his health has improved. On the occasion of the Prince's birthday on Tuesday, there was a great demonstration of attachment, and many congratulatory telegrams were sent to him.

The opening of the Session of the French Chambers is fixed for Tuesday, the 25th instant.

No fresh light has been cast on the Caffarel scandal in Paris, but most vehement attacks are made on M. Wilson, who is accused of making his residence at the Elysee an office for selling decorations. However, up to the present M. Wilson has successfully refuted all particular charges brought against him.

General Boulanger is quietly undergoing the disciplinary arrest imposed upon him. His adherents in Paris, however, continue to charge the Minister of War with personal animosity towards the popular General.

Prince Bismarck is stated to have declared his perfect satisfaction with the interview between Signor Crispi and himself and to have added that the alliance of Italy with Germany was now complete.

The true state of health of the Emperor of Morocco is still uncertain, the accounts from different sources being very conflicting. There is considerable agitation among the native tribes.

The French Government has suggested an agreement between France and Spain concerning Morocco, but at Madrid the idea is not acceptable, and a proposition for an International Conference has been made to which the British Government has declared its willingness to assent.

The whereabouts of Ayub Khan is still a mystery. Russian telegram from Merv asserts that Ayub has assumed the direction of the insurrection against the Ameer, and that he is preparing for a general rising in Herat and Afghan Turkestan.

President Cleveland is continuing his tour in the Southern States, where he has been very cordially received.

The Socialists in New York held a meeting on Monday to protest against the conduct of the police in dispersing with force a gathering on a previous day.

The Abyssinians are preparing to resist an Italian occupation of the places recently taken. The Habab tribe has submitted to the Italian General.

The British Consul at Opobo, having obtained the assistance of a gunboat to protect the factories against native attacks, King Ja Ja has been captured and sent to Accra.

IS LORD DUFFERIN A FAILURE?

HAS Lord Dufferin's *regime* been a success? *Vanity Fair* considers that it has not, and probably the *Indian Mirror* and one or two other journals of that ilk is of the same way of thinking. This is what *Vanity Fair* has to say on the subject:—

I am sorry to observe that there is a constantly-increasing expression of opinion on the part of the abler and more important men connected with the Government of India,—both in India itself and in this country—that Lord Dufferin is anything but the success as a Governor-General that was expected, and that indeed he is no success at all, but a failure. They declare that the very qualities which make him so charming at home are precisely those which prevent him from being a good Viceroy for India; that his never-failing urbanity, the caressing charm of his manner, and the ready anxiety he shows to take the greatest conceivable interest in every person he meets, which so endear him to even the most casual acquaintances, are altogether out of place and mischievous in dealing with the Princes and Potentates of a dependency like India. They say too that his skill of diplomatic fence, and his dislike of saying or doing anything unpleasant, instead of being advantageous are disadvantageous in dealing with Asiatics, partly because Asiatics are more clever in that than he, and partly because they are only to be successfully dealt with by the very opposite qualities of bluntness, frankness, and plain unvarnished speaking. They add to this that he has a want of equanimity, and a too impressionable nature too greatly affected by trifling difficulties, and that he is at one time too sanguine, at another too depressed. Succeeding two such Governors-General as Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin had, they say, the opportunity of making the most brilliant success ever achieved by a Viceroy; but they declare that, although, as compared with his immediate predecessor, he could not fail to be relatively an improvement, yet he is not to be mentioned with men like Lord Mayo, and is, on the whole, a terrible disappointment. He is a man, they say, for European consumption, not for Indian rule.

These expressions of opinion have of late reached with increasing frequency those who occupy themselves with Indian affairs, and they appear to be generally entertained as well in India as by Anglo-Indians in England. I am sorry for it; sorry for Lord Dufferin's sake, and still more sorry when I remember the gravity of the crisis impending upon—nay, now existing in—that country. The history of our recent proceedings in Burma is certainly not encouraging for the prospect of our future proceedings in Affghanistan.

THE ADVENTURES OF AYOOB KHAN.

WHEN the last mail left, a singular mistake had, so far as England was concerned, complicated the mystery surrounding Ayoob Khan's movements. The *Invalide Russe* heard, a short time ago, that the Sirdar had reached Ghazni. On Monday, Oct. 17, the St. Petersburg papers published a telegram from Merv repeating this statement. Now Ghazni—or, to use the older spelling, Ghuznee—is held by a strong garrison of the Ameer's regular troops; and Ayoob Khan would as soon venture to ride into Cabul itself as show his face in the narrow streets of Ghazni. Evidently there was a mistake somewhere; but the more elaborate blundering of the *Times'* telegram from Calcutta was needed to show how it arose. According to the *Times'* correspondent, Ayoob Khan is believed to be sheltered by the Emir of Ghazni, who, we are told, "not only holds the position of Governor, but is a semi-independent chief, and is not likely to surrender him." Ghazni is an obvious invention. Abdur Rahman is the only Emir in Afghanistan; and he does not allow semi-independent chiefs to dispute his sway in any town so near his capital as Ghazni is. The district of Ghazni, one of the districts of the Cabul province, and is administered by a Hakim who is the Ameer of Cabul's faithful and obedient servant. Judging from the context, which suggests that Ayoob Khan may appear before long among the Duranis of Furrah, it is the Ameer of Ghain who is sheltering Ayoob. Mir Alam Khan of Ghain, Ameer-i-Toman, is Abdur Rahman's bitter enemy, and might very truly be described as a semi-independent chief. Ghain is not in Afghanistan at all, but in Persia. The Ameer of Ghain's authority extends over Persian Seistan, where Ayoob Khan is very likely to have hidden himself after his escape from the perils of the Dasht-i-Lut. That he should have recently visited Chakansur—the Kachan Sur of the *Times'* telegram—is also quite possible; Chakansur being not in Beloochistan, but in Afghan Seistan. It was the heritage of Ibrahim Khan, the man who shot Dr. Forbes. Sirdar Naoroz Khan, whom Ayoob is said to have met at Chakansur, is the eldest son of Azad Khan of Karan, and was with Ayoob at Maiwand. The names we are mentioning are famous enough in Seistan and on the Afghan-Belooch border. In Ameer Shere Ali's time, Ibrahim Khan was a mighty warrior and hunter of the wild boar; till bhang and opium ruined his nerves. Then, for a while, he lived shut up in his fort, surrounded by large savage dogs, and would see no one save a negro slave. Some few years ago Abdur Rahman summoned him to Cabul. He refused to go, and fled to Persian territory. Azad Khan of Karan, in his young days—he is said to be a hundred years old—distinguished himself by his feats of strength, by the vigour and boldness of his raids, and by the intensity of his hatred against the English. He is our friend now; and though he can still ride long distances, he is no longer able to bend with his hand four horse-shoes clamped together.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China was held a few days ago at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. William Paterson presiding. The chairman stated that during the half-year they had been going on satisfactorily on the whole, seeing that business had undergone little, if any, improvement. They would remember that a Royal Commission had been sitting on the vexed question of the currency, but owing to various causes when Parliament was prorogued the matter was left open to another Session. The subject continued to be of importance to the bank, although, as the shareholders were aware, they had already provided for the depreciation in the sterling value of their silver assets. The matter still caused them some anxiety, dollars and rupees being the coinage or currency which had to be constantly dealt with at their agencies. There were no accounts to submit on that occasion, but the directors had gone carefully through them, and they saw no reason whatever to anticipate that they would be other than satisfactory when regularly balanced at the end of the year. It was concluded by proposing a declaration of an interim dividend for the half-year, ended June 30, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable, free of income-tax, on and after the 26 inst. Mr. Emile Levita seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. The chairman afterwards proposed the election, as a director, of Mr. John Howard Gwyther, observing that that gentleman came before the shareholders more than 16 years ago as chief manager, having previously filled important offices abroad and at home. Mr. Willian Christian seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

THE late George Fordham, the jockey's estate, exclusive of 10,000*l.* left to his widow, amounts to about 40,000*l.*, to be divided amongst his four children, among whom the first-named sum will be distributed on the widow's death. Three weeks before his death Fordham called all his family to his bedside and distributed among them his presents, worth a very large sum.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth so at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE CHINESE CONCESSIONS.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs:—Some further details have come to light with regard to the American Syndicate. It seems that Count Mitkiewicz, in trying to obtain his concession, made use of the name of Mr. Vanderbilt, which was mentioned in the Agreement, signed by Li Hung Chang. Mr. Vanderbilt appears to have been informed of the use of his name by the Count, whom he immediately warned against continuing to do so, but the warning did not reach him until after the signature of the contract.

It was then that he mentioned the names of Mr. Jay Gould and Mr. Mackay, but on Mr. Jay Gould's son denying that his firm had anything to do with the Syndicate, the Count had to fall back upon the firm of Barker Brothers and Co. They seem to have replied to the Count's overtures, and, the operation being of greater magnitude than they were warranted in undertaking by themselves, they asked one of the largest banking firms in London to join them. At the same time they made the London firm acquainted with the terms of the Treaty signed by Li Hung Chang. After careful examination the English bankers pronounced the scheme impracticable.

It was thought strange, at first, that no mention was made of the security to be given by China to the American Syndicate for the money lent by them; but it now turns out that whatever public works, railways, canals, &c., should be undertaken with the money raised in America were to be mortgaged to the Syndicate.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

THE Serapis, Capt Boarman, left Portsmouth on Oct. 19, for Bombay, with the following troops:—The 1st Batt, Rifle Brig., from Warley, consisting of Lieut-Col Dugdale, Majors Cope, Bowles, and Kenyon-Slaney, Capts Sidney, Nixon, M'Gregor, and Agnew, Lieuts Hanbury, Adair, Pinney, Manners, Wood, Walsh, Cairns, Stewart, Bentinck, and Cosley, Adjt Pigott, Capt and Paymr Murray, Qrmr Wadhart, 751 men, 17 women, and 17 children, go out to Suez to relieve the 1st Batt Cheshire Regt at Cairo, which will embark at Suez for Madras. The Serapis also conveys to India from England 102 men 2nd Northumberland Fusiliers from Colchester; Lieuts Radclyffe and Arthur, and 72 men 1st Rifle Brig from Woolwich; Second Lieuts. Longley and Galloway and 72 men, 1st East Surrey Regt, from Dover; Capts. Graham, Harris, and Grove; Lieuts, Hussey-Walsh and Shaw-Taylor, and 217 men 1st Cheshire Regt. from Chester, a few miscellaneous details and families, and the following individual officers:—Capt. Reid, 1st King's Borderers; Lieut. Dominichetti, 2nd Leicestershire; Lieut. De Lisle, 2nd Durham Light Inf.; Chaplain Monseignor Rowsee; Lieuts. Magee and Vandersee, 1st Leinster; Lieut. Knight, 1st North Lancashire; Lieut. Bayley, R.E.; Lieut. Macleod, South Wales Borderers; Lieut. Petters, 7th Dragoon Guards; Second Lieuts. Pigott and Clarke, 1st Cheshire; Major Norman, 1st Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. Woolbright, 2nd Middlesex; Lieut. Crawley, 7th Hussars; Lieut. Firth, 2nd Bedfordshire; Lieut. Dwyer, 8th Hussars, Lieut. Hemsley, 2nd Dublin Fusiliers; Lieut M'Fall, 2nd Yorkshire Light Inf; 2nd Lieut. Southey, 1st Manchester; Second Lieut. Ridgway, 1st Connaught Rangers; Capt. Hotham, 2nd Royal Sussex; Second Lieut. Locke, Royal Marines; Capt. Mason, R.E.; Major Price, R.A.; Capt. Bullock, 2nd Devonshire; Lieuts. Richardson and Scott, 2nd Yorkshire Light Inf.; Surgs, Crawford and Jacob, Indian Medical Service; Surgs.-Major Ward and Scott, and Surgs. Davis and Holyooke, Medical Department; and Vet.-Surgs. Taylor and Appleton. The embarking strength at Portsmouth consisted of 67 officers, 1,230 men, 36 women, and 49 children.

The order for the headquarters of the 1st batt. Yorkshire Regt. to proceed from Egypt to Cyprus, and for the headquarters of the 1st Royal Berkshire Regt. to proceed from Cyprus to Malta has been cancelled The 21st Hussars, which have been replaced in the cavalry division by the 19th Hussars, at Norwich, and the H. and N. battys. 2nd Brig., Royal Art., will leave England on Nov. 23 for India in the Crocodile.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W Mitchell, B
Mr E G Chester, B
Mr W E Muntz, B
Lieut A L Schreiber, R Eng.
Surg W A D Fasken, B.
Col A J Howes, M Inf.
Mr J W A Weir, Bo CS
Mr R Courtenay, Bo CS
The Rev C Kirk, Bo
Col A T Mander, R Bo Eng
Major C J A Yates, Bo Inf
Major J M Hunter, Bo SC
Major L A T McCudden, Bo SC
Lieut P J H Aplin, Bo SC.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J E Gill, BCS, 1 mo
Mr A Watson, R 6 mo
Mr F Baker, BCS, furlough to March 21, 1888; this cancels permission previously given to return
Mr R L F McMullen, B, 15 days extraordinary leave; this does not cancel permission previously given to return
Mr H W Harris, B, 8 mo furlough, commuted to leave on Med Cer for 12 mo; this cancels permission given to return
Mr J A E Miller, B, 6 mo SC; this cancels permission given to return
Mr H W Clift, B, 3 days
Mr S W Whitsey, B, 6 mo
Lt-Col N B Stewart, BSC, 6 mo
Major W H Meiklejohn, CMG, B Inf, 3 mo
Col F H Vanderaee, MSC, 21 days
Mr C H Brereton, Bo, 2 mo
Mr L R de Fonblanque, 6 mo
Col J G E Griffith, Bo SC, 6 mo
Lt.-Col M F Cousmaker, Bo SC, 3 mo
Surg A F Sargent, Bo., 6 mo
Sub-Conductor E Newby, Bo, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Col E Beddy, BSC
Major M C Brackenbury, R Eng
Capt W F Montresor, BSC
Lt B J Gordon, BSC
Sub-Conductor J Simpson B
Col F H Vanderzee, M SC
Col E H Thomas, MSC
Lt-Col S L Baghawe, M. Inf
Lt F M Edwards, Bo SC.
Surg-Major J Lucas, Bo.

THE ARMY.

*(London Gazette, Oct

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LATEST JUBILEE NOVELTY.—Pictures in Gold Frame, worth seeing.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE, & Co, No. 33, Meadow Street.

'XMAS GOODS by every Mail, 'Xmas Toys, and 'Xmas presents in all the Latest Novelties from best Manufacturers in Europe imported direct.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

REQUIRED TWO LADY CLERKS for the Office of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India. Salary Rs. 30 and 75 respectively. Apply to the SECRETARY before the 11th inst.

Y. W. C. A.—A BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT will be OPENED in connexion with the Y. W. C. A. Institute on Nov. 15th. Applications for admission to be made to Mrs. BEAN, 8, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, owner leaving Bombay, a VICTORIA (convertible for Self-driving) in good condition and fast ARAB HORSE. Moderate price will be accepted. "M," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built, near Gymkhana, Church, &c., is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Each Bedroom has Bath and Dressing Rooms attached.

THE "UNITED SERVICE" TROUSERS STRETCHER.—By its use Trousers will retain an appearance equal to new. Brass Rods, Rs. 4-8. Best Electroplated, Rs. 5-8. THORPE & Co., Rampart-row, Bombay.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

BRIDAL, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to Order. PEARSE & Co., Ld., Church Gate Street.

TOWNSEND'S FELT HELMETS, Rs. 5 each. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Liquidation Sale, Church Gate Street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER, Church Gate Street, Fort.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

PARCELS DELIVERED to any Address in the United Kingdom through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street, at 7 annas per lb.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Rings of Diamonds, Gypsy, Rubies, Pearls, Sapphires, &c. &c., for sale at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bycycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED CONTRACTORS for Masonry, as also a few experienced Masonry Inspectors for massive rough rubble walls. Apply to Masonry Contractor, Tanna.

THE STEAM LAUNCH "ELEPHANTA" has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is now available for parties to Elephanta, &c. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son.

PERIODICALS for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

WANTED, for the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway School, a Certificated MISTRESS. Salary Rs 75 per month, with Free House. Apply PRESIDENT, School Committee, Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkstall Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

SILK SHIRTS and SHIRTINGS.—We have a large and beautiful choice of these favorite Shirtings, the most comfortable and durable Shirts for morning wear, at Rs. 33 per 1-4 dozen or Rs. 3-8 the yard. BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

RIVERSIDE, Medium size, Campaign Lever Watches, at Rs. 16-8, are unequalled by any nickel silver cased Watch sold in India, how-ever high the Price advertised. Address "G. A. CHARPIE & Co.," Agent, Bombay and Calcutta.

AUCTION SALE, November 15, NARAYAN COTTON MILLS (in Liquidation): Land, Build ings, Plant, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Stores, &c. For particulars apply to Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, or at Mill premises at Chowpati.

NOW READY, *First Volume, Price Rs.* 6, Postage 4 annas, ATKINSON'S COMMENTARIES on the LAWS OF BRITISH INDIA, as administered in the Bombay Presidency: in *four* volumes, by George Atkinson, Serjeant-at-Law. Edited by Rastamji Merwanji Patell, LL.B., Pleader. The CAXTON PRINTING WORKS Bombay.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Carts to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the nom *de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8; Postage, 4 annas.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT by SINA.—A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO, OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.

(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)

Offices.—Old Bond Street London.

3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes :—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF ONE-FIFTH SHARE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAIK MEMON STREET (OPPOSITE THE OLD CLOTH MARKETS).

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises. Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees Hurry Hemraj and Kessowjee Hemraj, on account and risk of the mortgagor Dinnath Jagconnath, by virtue of power of sale given in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 20th April, 1874, in all that one-fifth part or share of and in the chawl or range of buildings and also of and in the messuage, tenement, bungalow or dwelling-house, with the ground and premises adjoining thereto, built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, situate on the east side of the Green Market or public road called Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, and standing on the Government ground, admeasuring about 321 and two ninths square yards, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 335 and now under Nos. 466, 467, & 468, and are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 100, and now standing in their respective books in the name of Juggonnathjee Pandoorungjee, and bounded on the east partly by the public drain and partly by a house or bungalow, belonging to one Ragoo Moya, on the west by the aforesaid public road, called Shaik Memon Street, on the north by the property formerly belonging to the late Geeul Bhoodur Patell and now to Dinbai, widow of Bomanjee Framjee Dewaicha, and on the south by the house formerly belonging to Gulloo Mulput and now to Chubeeldas Manock-hund and Govurdhundass Dayul.

For further particulars and conditions of sale supply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 8, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY. No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of horses, E B dog-cart, English saddle and harness, &c., No. 19 A Marine Lines.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction (if not previously disposed of by private sale) at No. 19 A Marine Lines, in the bungalow of Mr. Montgommery, the property of J L WARDEN, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

A bay waler gelding, very good dog-cart horse and broken to saddle, 15 hands, age 7 off, believed to be sound.

A chesnut waler mare, perfect lady's horse, 15 hands, 6 years old, believed to be sound.

A light London-built 4-wheel dog-cart, three sets of English harness.

A gentleman saddle and bridle and a lady's double bridle.

The above are now on view at the abovementioned place.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, a collection of very rare and choice plants, such as orchids, palms, bigonias, crotons, ferns, roses, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLASS, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the Plants are on view.

N.B.—The ferns and orchids will be sold between 7-30 and 8-30 a.m.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare plants at the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station.

On SATURDAY, the 12th inst, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, such as crotons palms, bigonias, fern, roses, &c., &c., the property of the late Mr. BAKER, Station Master.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SUIT No. 45-1886.

RAGOWJEE ANANDJEE and others.

vs.

VALLABHDAS HURJEEWANDASS and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit and under order, dated the 18th day of Nov., 1886, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the defendant Vallabhdass Hurjeewandass, the following gold and silver ornaments, consisting of pearl bangles, pearl necklace, sacklas, gugras, baidhari, carrings, puli, kanthy, chains, vank, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 496, Naigaum Road, Naigaum, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a strong chesnut pony, very quiet, a strong pony cart, set of brass mounted single harness, &c., &c, the property lately belonging to Mr. HENRY STEAD.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Nov. 8, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF SHIP'S STORES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 8th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on board the Barque "Wallace" lying in the harbour.

A quantity of stores consisting of salt beef and pork, provisions, ropes, canvas, paints, oils, twines and all and every kind of ship's stores, also teak scantlings, boards and dunnage wood, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid and the goods removed by the next day.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 8TH CAMATEEPOORA STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th November, at 4 p.m., Transferree of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Syed Hoosain Ali bin Syed Rahim Ali and his wife Hyatbee binte Yakeen Ali Sha in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 30th day of June, 1886, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Cosman Gunny of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing on the portion of the said ground and on the remaining portion of the said ground three trees are growing and standing, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the southern side of eighth Camateepoora Street, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 4123, 4124, 4125, new No. 10712, old Survey Nos. 3681, 2/3681 and 3682, and new Survey No. 6307, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 44, and now under Street Nos. 122, 124 and 126, and Ward No. E 17/8, containing by admeasurement 183 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Lingoo Domajee, on the west by the vacant ground of Dewjee Ramjee, on the north by the said Eighth Camateepoora Street and on the south by the Seventh Camateepoora Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder.

50 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.

100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder.

About 150 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes. Also mill sawn timber, suitable for many varieties of work.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF THE BARQUE "WALLACE."

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned—

The Barque "Wallace," 1,853 tons register, built at Windsor, Nova Scotia, December, 1882, together with her masts, sails, (yards) boats, anchors, &c., as she lies in Bombay harbour.

The vessel will be positively sold to the highest bidder, and orders to view can be had from the auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL AND REFRESHMENT ROOM KEEPERS, CLUBS AND PRIVATE CONSUMERS.

Under instructions from Messrs. F. FISCHER and Co. the undersigned will dispose by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 p.m., the following first class beer strongly recommended, in small lots to suit every one :—

35	cases	each 4 doz.	quarts	pilsener beer.
32	,,	,, 8 ,,	pints	,,
47	,,	,, 4 ,,	quarts	,, hansa.
10	,,	,, 4 ,,	,,	,, double globe.
37	,,	,, 4 ,,	,,	,, single ,,
33	,,	,, 4 ,,	,,	,, patent cork.
37	,,	,, 6 ,,	pints	,, ,,
8	,,	,, 6 ,,	,,	,, tip top.
20	,,	,, 6 ,,	,,	,, mogul.
20	,,	,, 4 ,,	quarts	,, ,,
17	,,	,, 1 ,,	,,	,, jubilee whiskey.
14	,,	,, 1 ,,	,,	brandy.

AUCTION SALE OF THE NARRAYEN COTTON MILLS AT CHOWPATI.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Liquidators to sell by Public Auction on the premises of the Mill at Chowpati on TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property of the Narayan Cotton Mills Limited, in Liquidation.

All that piece of land or cart, situate at Chowpati, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 216, and containing 5,442 square yards, be the same a little more or less, being a portion of the cart, formerly containing 5,900 square yards, but of which part has been taken up by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and the Municipality, respectively, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Hari Keshavji, deceased, on or towards the south by the Chowpati Road, on or towards the west by the property of Yadowjee Krishnajee and Hari Keshavjee, and on or towards the east by the properties formerly of Nacoda, Rogay, Hassan Bibi, Pandurang Dadajee, Ramjee Dadajee, Manakjee Bhimjee and Adumalli Sultanalli, and now belonging some to the said Nacoda Rogay, Hasan Bibi, Pandurang Dadajee, Manakjee Bhimjee, Adumalli Sultanalli, and part to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, and part to Government, which said land and premises were assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 319 and now under Nos. together with the buildings, godowns and outhouses standing thereon and the engines, boilers, machinery, plant and tools in the said premises and known as the Narayan Cotton Mills, Ld.

The above property is held under a lease, dated the 1st day of January, 1861, for a term of 99 years commencing from 1st February, 1861. The lease contains a covenant making it renewable for ever. The property is subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, November 8, 1887.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.

CONFIRMATORY of the advices received through private channels on Saturday, Reuter's message to hand this morning quotes Silver in London at 43⅞d. yer oz, a decline of ⅛d. on the previous price, and reports a fall of ⅜ in Rupee Four per cent. Securities at £69 and of ¼ in 4½ per cents. at £71½. All other stock quotations come unaltered.

We have nothing to add to the news regarding General Produce or Cotton already given; but the effect of that concerning the latter, coupled doubtless with the strong tenor of private advices, was manifested by large purchases by European firms in the Bazaar yesterday at considerably enhanced rates. Altogether some 8,000 to 9,000 bales of Cotton of the new crop are reported to have been contracted for consisting of "Good" Broach, for March delivery up to Rs. 226 per candy; "Good" Khangaum, (of which over 2,000 bales are said to have been booked), for February-March, at Rs. 200; "Fully Good" Julgaum, for January delivery, at Rs. 199; "Fully Good" Dhollerah, for April-May, at Rs. 200; and "Fine," for the same delivery, at Rs. 210. Bengals were not much sought after, but a few hundred bales for January delivery were booked between native dealers, and the price advanced to Rs. 147 for "Good"; Rs. 157 for "Fully Good"; and Rs. 170 for "Fine."

There was no further news this morning to feed the upward movement, but the effect of the American advices will be shown to-day, and meantime our market for the staple is strong in tone. Some further contracts in "Good" Broach, for March delivery; Julgaum for December and February; and Khandeish for February delivery are reported at about the rates current yesterday, though sellers began by asking Rs. 227 for Broach. Of Old Cotton the Mills have taken 275 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 180; 200 Mowa, at Rs. 185; and 200 Wudwan at Rs. 184.

The rather heavy and unseasonable rain which fell here on Saturday caused some apprehension as to the weather in the Cotton districts where picking had begun. The telegraphic reports published by the Chamber of Commerce to-day tend to relieve anxiety as to serious damage, though there have been rain at Barsi, Sholapore, Dhulia, and Julgaum; and at the two last named places some slight damage have been done, and the fall looked like continuing. In other districts, although the weather was threatening, no rain to speak of had actually fallen, with the exception of the Broach district, over which rain had been general, though at the date of the report the weather was bright again. At Wudwan prospects had much improved, and at Veerumgaum the plants were flourishing.

WHEAT.—A considerable business is reported to have been done to-day in Pessy of the two qualities at Rs. 4-7-0 and Rs. 4-6-0 per cwt, respectively, but in other descriptions there is nothing doing, and rates are without quotable change.

SEEDS continue to be neglected by exporters and few transactions are taking place between dealers. Prices for Old and New Seed are unaltered, except in the case of Poppy, which has advanced 7 annas for Old Seed and 2 annas for New. The former is quoted at Rs. 1-12-0 per cwt., and contracts have been made in the latter at Rs. 6-5-0 per cwt. for April-May delivery.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,323	bales.
Wheat	16,826	cwt.
Linseed	8,871	,,
Rapeseed	3,136	,,
Gingelly	4,122	,,
Poppyseed	755	,,
Groundnuts	1,602	,,

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	1,96,546
Do. Branches	Dec.	15,153
Other Deposits	Dec.	2,40,434
Government Securities	Dec.	8,95,392
Loans	Inc.	1,99,511
Bills Discounted	Inc.	3,35,051
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	2,05,332
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	3,04,894

It will be seen that while the Bank's Cash Balance shows the trifling decrease of 3 lakhs since the previous Saturday, the actual increase in trade requirements is nearly 7¾ lakhs. This, however, is not of sufficient importance to indicate any return of an active demand for money at in the open market.

EXCHANGE has been quiet and weak to-day, and quotations are again lower by 1-32d. for demand Bank Bills, and rather more for 3 months' sight credits than Saturday's closing quotations. Forward rates are also rather easier. The following are ready rates, and 1s. 13-16d. for Credits can be done for the mail only, 1s. 4 7-8d. being the rate for all the month.

FREIGHTS are quiet but unchanged. No fresh engagements of importance have transpired, but some more cargo has been booked at previous rates. The ready sale for Cotton to Liverpool on London is 15s. per ton and 13s. 9d. forward to the former port.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been pretty steady at 99 3-16 to 99¼ for Fours, and at closing there are buyers at the latter rate for cash, the quotation for this month's settlement being 99 to 99 1-16. 4½ per cent. paper is quoted a little dearer at 102⅜.

SHARES.—The market has been quiet, but generally speaking steady; the few transactions reported, however, show a decline of Rs. 5 in Ripon and Swadeshi Mill shares; and of Rs. 2½ in Queen. Bombay Press are also Rs. 5 down.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA, DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER, FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street. (Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.

Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. ,, 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited, Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CAZALET—WILSON—Sept 7, at Bahia Blanca, Argentine Republic, Charles Upton, son of the late Lieut-Col P G Cazalet, H M Indian Army, to Jean, daughter of the late Capt James Wilson, Mercantile Marine.

DOBBIE—HOGG—Oct 25, at All Saints' Church, St Kilda, Victoria, Lieut William Hugh Dobbie, 30th Regt Madras Infantry, second son of the late Lieut-Col Robert Shedden Dobbie, Madras Army, to Edith Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Edward James Hogg, Esq.

HILL—LUCEY—Oct 13, at Mersham, Kent, the Rev Frederick Charles Hill, M A, son of Arthur Hill, Esq, Reading Chaplain Madras Presidency, and recently Chaplain to the Expeditionary Force in Upper Burmah, to Florence Catherine Hannah, daughter of the Rev E C Lucey, M A, Rector of Mersham, Kent.

KEITH—KEITH—Oct 15, at Bayswater, Robert Keith, M D, Surgeon-Major Medical Staff, to Grace Isabel, daughter of the late James Keith, M D, Bombay Army.

M'CRACKEN—GLOVER—Oct 18, at St Giles' Cathedral, Edinburgh, by Rev William Lyon Blackl, of Robertson Memorial Church, Frederick William Nicholas M'Cracken, Major, 1st Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, youngest son of the late Mr Robert de Cres M'Cracken, of Blackheath, Kent, to Ann Liston, fourth daughter of Mr Thomas Craigie Glover, C E, of Mount Grange, Edinburgh and India. (No cards.)

DEATH.

SINGH—Oct 16, at Brighton, Helen Marion Ahlowalia, daughter of H H the late Rajah Randhir Singh, of Kupparthala, Punjab.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—November 2, at Asansol, the wife of D Barry E I Ry, of a daughter.

VINING—October 29, at Lahore, the wife of C E Vining, State Railways, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1887.

THE Afghan news that comes from Lahore is always interesting, sometimes full of lively incident, and often bristling with tragedy and alarms. But it is not always exact. We do not for instance at all believe the account of Ayub Khan's plans and prospects that came from the frontier through the Lahore bazaars a week ago, and we are only surprised that in the interval there has not since come through the same channel—so lacking is this particular source of information in continuity—a little batch of stories contradicting what had gone before. The story was, as the Lahore paper gave it, that Ayub Khan was on the high road—not on that bleak highway which leads Pretenders to their doom—but to his cousin's throne. The Char Aimak tribes were with him, we were told, he was going to descend with them into the Hazara country, to make himself master of it, and then to march on Cabul, kill the Ameer, and possess himself of his gadi. The Ameer, on his side, was as despondent as his rival was confident, and what with the discontent of an oppressed people and the plottings of Ayub, his position had become precarious in the extreme. Now our own information from the frontier leads us to believe that Abdur Rahman's fortunes are much brighter and Ayub's much darker than this represents them to be. The truth in regard to the matter is not always easy to ascertain; but there is no doubt that Ayub has failed, and that he knows it. His appearance on the Persian frontier has not in any way revived those movements amongst the Ghilzais which a few weeks before undoubtedly looked serious, and which, despite the Ameer's successful mastery over them, would have broken out again had Ayub's cause seemed to those calculating tribesmen to be one worth fighting for because one likely to succeed. The inference from this is obvious. But there is something more than inferential warrant for it, it is said on the frontier, recognizes its hopelessness, and he ought to know, though he never breathes the truth-inspiring air of the Lahore basaars. What then are we to look for? Certainly not his submission to the Ameer, whose tender mercies are too cruel even for brave men to throw themselves on, and whose generosity to a fallen rival would scarcely go so far as to give this same rival a chance of choosing the death by which he should die. What if, instead of trusting to the generosity of the Ameer, he threw himself upon a more magnanimous enemy, in whose hands his life would be safe? The Indian Government have little cause to love Ayub. He has broken their regiments, disturbed the course of their policy, and drawn a whole British army corps from Cabul to Candahar, and as a crowning sin he has escaped from the burdensome hospitality of the court to whom we paid a lakh and more a year to keep their eyes upon him and keep him from wandering out of sight. His record does not bespeak our love. And yet to a Prince in danger of decapitation and greater horrors Calcutta must needs be more forgiving than Cabul. He would find advantages of more than one kind in submitting to the Indian Government, and if the public learn some morning that he has "come in," accepting such conditions as might be imposed upon him by the British Government, and accepting too that British gold which princes in distress seldom spurn, they must not be surprised. There might be policy in magnanimity of that sort, though we should not like to suggest that the Government of India have at any time had that thought in their minds. Still the old world maxim that you should treat your enemy as though he may some day be your friend holds good in such a case as this, and in view of the changing character of Afghan polity—a polity in the development of which Sir Lepel Griffin chose an Ameer almost from the Russian camp—it would be too much to say that even an Ayub may not some day have his uses. However this may be we are far more likely to see Ayub Khan during the next few weeks a dependent upon the bounty of the Indian Government, strictly bound down to keep the peace with the world in general and his cousin at Cabul in particular, than to find realised these strange Lahore dreams of a triumphant Ayub and an assassinated Abdur Rahman. The latest accounts which intelligent and disinterested interviewers have brought from Cabul do not lend countenance to the stories that tell of a tottering throne and a monarch trembling for fear of his enemies. Mr. O'Meara's visit of course betokened trouble, but the Ameer even after he had left the dentist's hands was by no means the "toothless lion" that we are asked to believe him. The Ameer, on the whole, is doing uncommonly well, and he is making of Cabul a city which we heard from one who passed through it not long since will soon bear comparison with some of the best of our Indian towns. His friendliness to the British Government and people is unshaken, and it seems like a breaking away from Afghan traditions to hear of his having expressed through Mr. Pyne, who has superintended the construction of various works in his capital, his desire to see more Englishmen at Cabul. These are healthy signs in regard both to the Ameer's position as a ruler, and to his relations with his neighbours.

THE Government Resolution on Prison Administration in India deals amongst other things with a feature of the Indian prison system which we the other day characterised as objectionable, namely the employment of convicts as convict officers, in other words the placing of one convict in a position of authority over others. The Resolution refers to this subject at some length, evidently because it has provoked criticism and is felt to require defence. It is satisfactory to find that the objection taken to the system has obtained official recognition, though it cannot be said that the arguments used in defence of it deal otherwise than unsuccessfully with the objections raised against it. But a Government Resolution on such a subject must be viewed in much the same light as a sermon. The authors of both may put forward in their utterances pure assumption for established fact, and bare assertion for argument, without fear of immediate contradiction. The fallacies of the preacher may be obvious to his congregation, and those of the Secretary to people who have to be guided by the Resolution; but ecclesiastical and official etiquette alike preclude argument or reply. Bearing this in mind, we will quote the following passage in the Resolution: "An objection has recently been taken to the system on the ground that the arguments which have in England prevailed against it are founded on the facts of human nature and must, therefore, be applicable to India; and that it affords a means of intercommunication most favorable to corruption, demoralisation, and the spread of crime. It may be admitted that the system is open to objection in theory, but under the peculiar circumstances of Indian jails it works well in practice." To extort the admission that the system is open to objection in theory is something gained. Hitherto the practice has been greatly upheld on the theory that it has a reformative effect on the convict. Now, though admitted to be bad in theory, successful working is said to be its justification. In what respect the system works successfully we are not told, and the truth of this assertion must be held open to grave doubt, unless the standard of successful jail management is placed much lower in India than in other civilised countries. We may admit that the system works little worse than the extremely bad one which went before it, under which warders were paid coolies' wages, and even on these had no guarantee for continued employment, their numbers fluctuating with the prison population. No wonder that Jail Superintendents seized the chance which the convict officer system gave them of improving the position of the best of these men by getting rid of the others and applying the savings thus secured to raising the pay of those retained. The system is upheld by Government on the following grounds :—(1) Jail service is unattractive, and Government cannot afford to give salaries which would attract trustworthy men to the service; (2) that the vast majority of prisoners in Indian jails are not professional criminals, and are free from the vices of that class; (3) that the rules under which convict warders are selected preclude the appointment of degraded criminals to these posts. As regards the first plea, all that need be said is that if Governments put people into jail, it is their duty to maintain an effective jail establishment, but the convict officer system degrades the position of free warders. A man is unlikely to retain much respect for his own position if he finds convicts considered trustworthy enough to share his duties. The line of argument of the second plea is not easy to follow. Probably in any country in which all classes of prisoners are confined in the same jail, as in India, the majority of prisoners are not professional criminals. But any way it may be presumed that a convict has committed an offence against the laws of the land. In India offences against property are far more numerous than any other class of offence. Now if for his first offence an offender gets a mild sentence it is above all things necessary that for the term of his punishment his prison life [illegible] accommodate and should carry with it such a sense of wrong doing as to induce him to avoid crime and the prison in future. But if that man finds himself thrust into a place of responsibility and trust in prison to which he could not have attained if he had remained an honest man, what is likely to be the effect on him? He will certainly think that there are worse ways of living than being a convict officer, and this feeling will make him careless whether he is sent to jail again or not. With regard to the third plea we think Government must have been misled, unless their definition of a degraded criminal is very narrow. We believe that the rules in force in most provinces do not preclude the appointment of habitual offenders to convict officerships. In a great proportion of cases habitual offenders rise to these posts. This is scarcely avoidable, because generally, the qualification insisted on is that a convict shall have served a certain period in jail. Thus short term prisoners are debarred. Were it otherwise they would seldom be appointed, because no sooner have they begun to be useful than the time comes for their release, imposing on the jail authorities the trouble of teaching another man. The more the subject is considered, the plainer does it become that the system is bad. The views expressed by the representatives of this Presidency at the prison conference deserved fuller recognition. They have not been accepted, because their acceptance would have entailed expenditure. We believe, however, that they will have to be accepted when the force of public opinion is brought to bear on the details of Indian administration.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Indian Engineering* tells a story which illustrates in a very curious way the efficiency of the India Office, which itself costs about a quarter of a million sterling a year, in making the Indian taxpayers pay more for what the public service requires than is necessary. A bridge, it seems, had to be built over an anicut at Srivaikantham, and the question to be determined, if we understand the correspondent's story, which is not very clearly told, was whether the iron work should be done departmentally or by private enterprise. It was found that the mere making of the iron at the Government workshops at Madras would be Rs. 260 a ton, and that there was no skilled agency departmentally available for putting up the bridge when it was made. Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, of Bombay, were therefore asked to tender for the work, and they offered to supply the bridge at a cost of Rs. 250 a ton, iron work, transport, and building it *in situ* included. But when the Madras Government asked to be allowed to enter into the contract the reply was that the Government of India could not sanction such a proceeding, as it would be in violation of the Secretary of State's express orders. The iron-work, consequently, is being obtained through the Secretary of State, whether for the purpose of justifying the appointment of an Inspector General of Stores in the great institution in St. James's Park which costs India over £240,000 a year, or whether to show that the Secretary of State's orders are of infinitely more importance than buying of goods in a cheap market, no one seems to know.

SIR DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT has, after further consideration, accepted the seat in the Legislative Council of India which, as we announced a week ago, had been offered him by the Viceroy. Sir D

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HEALTH OF THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie has been summoned to San Remo to see the Crown Prince of Germany.

LATER.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie was summoned to San Remo by the Crown Princess, serious symptoms having re-appeared in the Crown Prince's throat; and it is feared that another operation will be necessary.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Sir Charles Warren, Commissioner of Police, has issued strict orders forbidding any speeches, demonstrations or processions, to be organized by the unemployed on the ninth (Lord Mayor's day).

MR. O'BRIEN IN GAOL.

Mr. O'Brien resolutely refuses to don the prison clothing, and the medical officer in charge of the gaol has given a certificate that it would be dangerous to the health of the prisoner to compel him to do so.

THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, Nov. 6.

The latest news from Wady-Halfa speaks of a more peaceful outlook of affairs in that district.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

Mr. Chamberlain has arrived here.

ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, Nov. 6.

Two thousand more Italian troops have sailed for Massowah.

OBITUARY.

George Grenfell Glyn, 2nd Lord Wolverton.

THE VICEROY ON A SHIKARING EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, Nov. 7.

The hunt to-day was on a much larger scale than on Saturday, the Viceregal party going out 16 miles to Sultanpur, and then proceeding on elephants through the jungle. The Raja was accompanied by the Dewan and Commander-in-Chief.

Lady Dufferin and a party of ladies drove out to lunch and returned with the others after dark.

The bag included duck, snipe and a quantity of small game in addition to a large number of black bucks.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is here on a short visit and goes to Bellary on a tour of inspection to-morrow.

THE MADRAS BRIGADE COMMAND.

Brigadier-General Smart vacates the local Brigade command. The next senior officer, Colonel Dicken, Commanding, will act till a successor is appointed.

THE MADRAS CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Madras Criminal Sessions opened to-day, when it was announced that a special jury will sit on the Ross-Morgan case.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Brindisi arrived here this morning, four days before due date.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, left here for Bombay this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been firm.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69
4½ per cent. "	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	43½

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 6.

10 p.m.	77·7

MONDAY, Nov. 7.

6 a.m.	76·5
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	83·5
4 p.m.	83·4

THE *Illustrated London News* of the 21st Oct. contains a portrait of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill.

THE Duke and Duchess of Montrose, accompanied by the Dowager Duchess, will start for India at the close of the racing season. *On dit*, says the *World*, that "Mr. Manton" refused an offer of 20,000*l.* for fourteen yearlings bred at the Sefton Stud.

THE Pope has appointed a Commission of four Cardinals, *viz.*, Cardinals Simeoni, Rampolla, Monaco, and Vannutelli, to examine the Italian Law of Guarantees, with a view to ascertaining whether a *modus vivendi* between the Vatican and the Quirinal can possibly be established. This Commission is instructed to report what clauses of the law in question could be accepted by the Pope, what others might be susceptible of modification, and what conditions should be exacted by the Papal See, and finally to pronouce whether, when the Commission has agreed upon the required modifications, it would be expedient to enter into negotiation with the Italian Government.

PEOPLE in Paris are all talking of the wonderful presents which were given on Monday to the bride of M. Albert Sassoon, of London, Miss Aline Rothschild. The marriage took place in the French capital in the house of Baron Gustave Rothschild, father of the lady, after which the presents were exhibited. The list, which is headed by gifts from the English Embassy, is one long record of valuable diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and laces. The feminine world in Paris has almost lost its head in their contemplation.

IT is confidently asserted in naval circles at Portsmouth that Admiral Gore Jones, who is junior on the list of full admirals, is about to retire. The Duke of Edinburgh, who is senior vice-admiral, will in that case take a step in rank, necessitating his vacating the command of the Mediterranean Fleet. It is therefore now considered almost certain that his Royal Highness will be offered the post of Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, about to become vacant.

MILITARY NEWS.

A PARTY of the 16th Mounted Infantry, under Jemadar Ram Singh, of the 27th Bombay Light Infantry marched 80 miles between the 17th and 19th October and came up with a party of 60 dacoits in the jungle south of Thayetpingwin, killed 8, captured Bo Kyaw of Kine, and recovered 89 head of looted cattle.

SURGEON MAJOR BARREN, 25th Bombay Light Infantry has been transferred to the Hospital ship Sladen for further treatment.

A LARGE number of invalids from the front have been transferred to Rangoon for further treatment, *viz.*:—21 British soldiers, 82 native soldiers, 82 followers and 32 sick attendants. In additions to the above, 22 British soldiers, 85 native, 46 followers, and 10 sick attendants, with Lieutenant Stewart of the 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, embarked at Minbu.

ALL men of Bombay regiments serving in Upper-Burma, who may be proposed for the invalid pension establishment by the Regimental Committees, will be sent to Bombay so as to arrive at their depots in time for the annual Invaliding Board.

THE supply of waterproof sheets being exhausted both in India and in Burma, no more issues can be made. The waterproof sheets of regiments returning to India are to be taken from them for issue to men of Corps going to Burma from India. Who is to blame for the failing of the supplies?

LIEUTENANT W. L. CONRAN, 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Commandant No. 2 Company Mounted Infantry, at Myingyan, *vice* Captain E. C. Kellie, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, 4th Brigade.

THE 25th Bombay Light Infantry were inspected by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Mandalay on the morning of the 22nd October.

DEATH OF LORD WOLVERTON.

REUTER announces the death of Lord Wolverton, who was recently head of as the organizer of a free [illegible] and Conference for Home Rulers in the [illegible] of England. The following account of him is given in *Dod*:—George Grenfell Glyn, eldest son of the first baron, by Marianne, daughter of the late Pascoe Grenfell, Esq., M. P., of Taplow House, Bucks. Born in London 1824; married 1848, Geofgiana Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Tuffnell, of Watlass, Bedale; succeeded his father in 1873; educated at Rugby; is a partner in London banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.; a Commissioner of Lieutenancy for London; was M. P. for Shaftesbury from April 1857 to July 1873; Secretary to the Treasury from Dec. 1868 to Aug. 1873; Paymaster-General May 1880 to June 1885; and Postmaster-General Feb. to Aug. 1886. The first baron was M. P. for Kendal from 1847 to Dec. 1868, and was for many years chairman of the London and North-Western Railway."

THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING SITE.

NEVER before was the Battle of the Sites more fiercely fought than at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation yesterday. There was a passage-at-arms between the Chairman (Sir Henry Morland) and Captain Selby at the very outset, and the proceedings were afterwards further enlivened by repeated interruptions in the shape of angry rejoinders and disclaimers. The Chairman started the discussion by making a speech in support of the following proposition which he laid before the meeting:—"That the Resolution of the Corporation passed on the 13th June last, respecting the construction of a Municipal Hall and Offices on the Oval, be rescinded. That Government be asked to obtain for the Coroporation the site of the Cathedral High Schools, together with the buildings thereon, and to grant the Corporation such additional area of land with frontage on the Esplanade Main Road as may be requisite for the extension of the present buildings to adapt it for Municipal Offices; the buildings to be taken over at the price which they have cost and the land required to be granted to the Municipality at the same price as that found for the previous sites at Bori Bunder and opposite the Sailors' Home. That, as the Cathedral High Schools have been designed by the Government Architect, Government will be pleased to allow the same gentleman to complete [illegible]. That the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to suspend any further action with regard to the preparation of plans for the site opposite the Sailors' Home, and that in the event of Government acceding to the request abovenamed the Acting Commissioner be requested to cause the extension to the building to adapt it for Municipal Offices to be taken in hand and proceeded with to completion at the earliest practicable date. In support of his proposition, the Chairman dwelt upon the central situation of the Cathedral High School building, its adaptability to the requirements of a Municipal Hall and Offices and the certainty, so far as it could be assured at present, of having a Municipal edifice worthy of the city for the sum of six lakhs, which it had been proposed to spend on it. The motion having been seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, an amendment was proposed by Captain Selby to the effect that the Corporation should not proceed further in the matter, until the report of the Bombay Extension Committee was before it, and that a committee, consisting of the following members, be appointed to report in detail on the plans and configurations of the site:—Major Martin (chairman), Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Dr. Blaney, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, Colonel Merewether, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, George Cotton, Harkisondas Narotumdas, R. M. Sayani, and Dosabhey Framjee. Captain Selby's name was subsequently added to the committee. In a strongly-worded speech, the proposer of the amendement condemned the site of the Cathedral High School, urging that, although the situation was goed, the configuration of the site was eminently bad, and that the design of the building possessed no dignity or beauty. Mr. Bomonji Pestonji Master spoke in support of the amendment. He was followed by Mr. Duxbury, who expressed his opinion that the Cathedral School building was very well adapted for the purposes of the Municipality. Rao Saheb Mandlik also spoke at length in support of the original motion, saying that the question had been "hanging fire" for years, and that the appointment of a committee would again delay indefinitely the final settlement of the matter. Mr. George Cotton, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. R. M. Sayani were amongst those who were in favour of the appointment of a committee. On a division, the amendment was carried by 17 votes against 14.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are this year some 3,000 Matriculation Candidates to be examined in Bombay alone: there are three Examiners appointed to examine the papers of all these Candidates in English, and they have, I am told, to declare the result in a week's time. This, allowing each Examiner 14 working hours a day, will just give him 6 minutes to scrutinize, judge and allot marks in each case. If such is the case, I would leave it to the public to judge whether the papers can be examined in any but a hurried and perfunctory manner in the time allowed, and whether such a state of things is fair either to the Candidates who pay for the work, or to the Examiners themselves. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest for the consideration of the authorities concerned that the Examiners may be allowed more time, say at least two weeks, to go through the work, in view to the examination being conducted in a more satisfactory manner than it is possible to do under existing circumstances.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 7. T.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY AND THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused in your issue of to-day, the speech which our acting Chief Magistrate delivered from his Magisterial Throne on Saturday, but the point in which the public are interested has been omitted.

The Commissioner of Police has shown clearly in his letter published in the issue of the *Times of India* of the 4th, that a bullock was unquestionably being tortured, that the Police properly took the torturer up, and that the case was placed before Mr. Crawley-Boevey and dismissed.

What the public want to know, is, why was not the offender in this flagrant case of torture punished?

If Mr. Crawley-Boevey will briefly supply this information he will oblige the public and

Nov. 7. A FRIEND TO DUMB ANIMALS.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.

THE Caucus has been King in England this week. Foe and friend alike, though in vastly differing ways, have paid homage to the greatest power in politics outside Parliament. I shall not refer to our new Master in either terms of blame or of praise. I have, in your columns, simply to deal with it as one of the factors making for our life here and in a sense for yours in India too, though the effect in your case may tarry a little. Thus regarded it is merely a commonplace to say that the Caucus gathering at Nottingham has been a very remarkable assembly. More than two thousand delegates from all parts of the country were assembled together—to deliberate, according to programme; to issue a mandate, according to practice. Their enthusiasm was very great, their earnestness a portent; that the programme determined upon will, ere many years are past, become part of the legislative records of this country no one, not even Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the Caucus's most det ermined foe, for a moment doubts. It is a fact which cannot be ga insaid that the National Liberal Federation meetin gs have usurped a large portion of the power and authority which once rested in Parliament. The venerable institution at Westminster exists to register the decrees of the informal Parliament which meets now at Leeds, another time at Newcastle, erstwhile at Birmingham, this year in Nottingham, but never in London. Leeds four years ago issued its mandate, "Franchise first!" and the course of legislation for the next two sessions was thereby determined. Now the order has become multiple: "Settle Ireland by giving the Irish Home Rule, then ensure 'one man one vote' throughout the United Kingdom, disestablish the churches in Scotland and Wales, reform the liquor laws and sweep away entail; then you may rest and draw breath for fresh efforts." This is what our new Ruler tells us to do. If the Liberals do not effect all these changes the Tories will. And why? For this very plain but sufficient reason, that the Caucus is the only dominating organisation in politics which knows its own mind and is determined to have its way. Elsewhere there is fluidity; here is rigid steel and triple brass. In other directions there is lackadaisicalness; here there is earnestness: the strong will must carry all before it.

Before I leave the Caucus—ah! me, the Caucus will never leave us!—let me point out that it is becoming a real Caucus, after the American model: hitherto it has had only the trans-Atlantic name and not the Yankee practice. When it becomes thoroughly aware of its power and exercises it then will end the days of great statesmen as we in England have been wont to count greatness. In the United States there is not, in one sense, a single statesman. Mr. Blaine does not dictate the policy of, or rather provide the planks for, the Republican platform; Mr. Cleveland, when he was made the democratic candidate for the Presidency, accepted as a whole the formulated creed of his Party. The future statesman's position will be that of the soldier's: "His not to reason why. His but to do or"—make way for a readier tool. Hitherto we have looked for guidance from our leaders, and still do so to a large extent. But the leaven is working. Mr. Gladstone plainly told his audience that he was watching the way the Liberal cat jumped with regard to Home Rule and he should shape his course accordingly. Was he taunted with Ulster? Let Ulster say what she wants and she shall be most willingly accommodated. Without clearly realising what they were doing the delegates at Nottingham, in the programme they accepted and the course they determined to adopt, are responsible for a very significant movement.

"Further last words" (they shall be few) respecting the Caucus. The unexpected happened, the unexpected transcended the expected. Just as the Session was closing a fiery Leicester Radical jumped to his feet and proposed that the Federation should arrange for a great conference in Ireland. The proposal was readily accorded, the multitude shouted "Vote," the chairman put the proposal, and it was carried with fervour. This gathering when it takes place will be the hardest nut Mr. Balfour has had or will have to crack. I should like to have peered into the inner recesses of the prudent, astute mind of Mr. Schnadhorst [illegible]. A glance at his face would have been vouchsafed: the arch organiser has his features well under control. This hasty proposal must have vexed him greatly; he would see in a moment the complexities and complications of the situation.

Mr. Gladstone's speeches were the "splendid performances" which the *Daily Telegraph* described them to be, and perhaps something more. Mr. Lawson's journal thought the things said savoured of delirium tremens—(political *d. t.*, of course)—but could not withhold admiration at the physical energy and ability of the old man eloquent, the old man verging on eighty and outdoing all the achievements of his vigorous manhood. There was a good deal of idolatry at Nottingham, India, with its temples and its shrines almost numberless, has not devotees—more grovelling I was almost about to write—more sincere, I will say—than England has in the admirers of the Liberal leader. Gladstonolatry takes front rank among one hundred and one religions,—nay, rather, is it the hundred and second and is characterised by as much devotion as all its congeners put together. I had marked a host of passages in a number of pres umably sane journals to set forth in proof of wh at I say, but I have no doubt both you and your readers will find in the journals to hand by the mail which takes this quite enough to your taste.

"How Mr. O'Brien outwitted the police and held a meeting at Woodford" is the title of the story which amused and amazed all England on Monday morning. The particulars of the Nationalists' exploits were a sorry greeting to Mr. Balfour and Sir West Ridgeway on their arrival at Dublin. I am told by a man who was there that the very graphic account of the manœuvres and of the final triumph told in the *Daily News* by an Anglo-Indian pen (the pen of a whilom Editor of the *Civil and Military Gazette*) failed to give an adequate idea of the whole affair. The meeting, held half-an-hour after midnight, by torchlight and by bonfire, was in itself conspicuous. But what was most peculiar and striking was the manner in which the secret respecting the meeting was kept. Between three and four thousand men, twelve hours before the meeting was held, knew of the time and place: yet the police, as numerous in the Woodford region as rabbits in a burrow at eventide, heard never a word about it. Formerly it used to be said that when three Irishmen knew of a thing one, if not two of them, would be on the look out for a policeman and turn informer. That time would really seem to have passed away once and for all. When Mr. Chamberlain says that it is his mission to rescue Irishmen from the galling tyranny of the National League, and I see such ready acceptance of a hint and such marvellous falling into line as that at Woodford, I am constrained to think Mr. Chamberlain must be wrong.

For the moment there is quietness at Dublin Castle. Since his arrival in Ireland Mr. Balfour has been quiet. Has he, therefore, been cowed? "Never a bit of it," as any broth of a boy would say. Rather is the Chief Secretary biding his time, and any moment we may hear of his taking a step which will tax the resources and alertness of the League to the utmost. Long before these lines can reach you I expect this modest vaticination will have become ancient history, and you will, yourself, have commented upon Mr. Balfour's great *coup*. What will the *coup* be? Alas! I cannot tell you. If I could it should not require wild horses to draw it from me. You should have it by wire as rapidly as the Eastern Telegraph Company could send it.

There was one injudiciousness in the right hon. gentleman's speeches in Ulster, the full consequences of which, I must confess, at the time escaped me. Last night's telegrams show us how seriously Mr. Chamberlain has compromised his position with the Canadians, whose special interests he was to serve. His attack on their revenue proposals and on their suggested reciprocity arrangements with the States has already been deeply resented and will create disquiet. Mr. Chamberlain has always been regarded as very clever. He deserves all that can be said in this respect. There is probably no other man in public life in England who could, while on a mission of peace and unity in Ireland at one and the same time, set the Canadians and the American Irish implacably against him and at a juncture when it is desirable he should stand well with all sections of North American peoples.

"We are all Radicals now," to parody Sir Wm Harcourt's "We are all Socialists now." Here is Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking as a Tory leader and on behalf of the Tories, trumping Mr. Gladstone's legislative programme by one much more radical. Free Education, abolition of entail, and the like are points in his lordship's programme. The *Times*, this morning, looks blue at the prospect, and well it may.

A well-known and enterprising French paper, the *Matin*, published two days ago a telegram from Moscow giving what appears to be an official denial of the statement that Maharajah Dhuleep Singh wrote the proclamation to which I referred last week. The document, your readers will remember, purported to have been signed by the Executive Committee of the "Indian Liberation Society" at Moscow, but it is stated by the correspondent of the *Matin* that no such society exists in that city. It is some satisfaction to know that the Maharajah (who not only disclaims the authorship of the inflammatory and foolish production but declares that he had nothing whatever to do with its publication) is observing *une attitude très prudente et d'une extrême réserve*. It is conjectured in Paris that the proclamation was the work of "Djemel Eddin" whose name has somehow or other come to be coupled with that of Dhuleep Singh, and who is described in the Continental papers as a "Cheiks Afghan," whatever that may be; my own impression is that it is more likely to have sprung from the fertile brain of some "cheiks" Irlandais or Francais. By the way who and what is this "Djemel Eddin?" I have several times been asked the question, but could not answer it. Nobody supposes him to be a person of political importance, but if you can tell us anything definite about him you will gratify the curiosity of many of your readers in this country.

The Earl of Rosebery's practical speech at Keighley, a week ago, was a welcome relief from the interminable flow of political talk with which the papers here are now deluged. The establishment in different parts of the Kingdom of technical institutions like that opened in the Yorkshire town on Friday is an encouraging sign, but the movement of which these institutions are the outward sign will have to become much deeper than it is now if our manufacturers wish to hold their own in the markets of the world. Your Bombay millowners were wise in their generation when some years ago they sent an agent to the coast of Africa to study the requirements of the local consumers, and set an example to English producers which the latter are only just beginning to follow. In this matter English workmen are as conservative as their masters. Some time ago a Birmingham hardware manufacturer received a visit from a Colonial, who urged him to make a particular kind of axe, to compete with the American article, which suited the Australians better than any other kind. "I have not the least doubt" said the gentleman from the antipodes "that if you produce a similar axe you will take the whole of the trade from the hands of the Americans." He produced a specimen of the American axe, and the manufacturer, after carefully examining it sent for his foreman. Matters were explained to the foreman and he was asked whether there would be any difficulty in making a similar axe. He replied that he would consult the men. He did so, and on his return from the workshop said the men could do it, but that they would not, because they did not consider it a "proper sort of axe." This story, which in substance is perfectly trustworthy, was told to me days before Lord Rosebery spoke at Keighley by a leading Liverpool merchant, who referred to it as a typical instance of "British pigheadedness." By the way, I was rather surprised to learn from Lord Rosebery's speech that German clerks are employed in India to the exclusion of our own people. This was news to me, and I should think will be to most of your readers. The late Liberal Foreign Secretary has not hitherto given us the benefit of his experiences in India last winter, but it is to be hoped that when he does decide to enlighten us, we shall find that he has been better informed on other matters than he was on the subject of German clerks. Lord Reay fell into a similar error in one of his educational speeches but then he had not at that time any personal acquaintance with India.

The Home Rulers are for the present deprived of the services, on the platform, of one of their most effective speakers, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., who is busily employed in completing the arrangements for the new paper which he is shortly to bring out. The whole of the capital I believe has not yet been subscribed, but there is no doubt about its being forthcoming. It seems to have been decided to call the new journal by the name of a once popular but alas! now defunct Liberal organ, the *Star*, and it is reported to-day that [illegible] 20th of November. It will be published as an evening paper in opposition to the *Echo*, which is anti-Gladstonian, and the *Evening News*, which is Conservative and a Fair Trader, and the price will be a half-penny. Properly managed, it might be a success. The Liberals, in spite of the more pronounced tone of its leading articles, since Mr. Lucy retired from the editorial chair, are still dissatisfied with the *Daily News* as a party organ; though much of their grumbling is unreasonable. At the same time, I am bound to say that there is some ground for their complaint, and there is no doubt that the organ of "respectable Dissent" as it used to be called would be all the better for a little healthy competition. As it is, all the other morning papers are opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, and the *Daily News* I fear presumes a little too much on its position as a ministerial monopolist. A year ago there was a great deal of talk about starting another morning paper in the Gladstonian interest, but the project was in inexperienced hands and it came to nothing. People sometimes say that London has too many papers already, but I cannot help thinking that that idea has been set about by interested persons. Considering its great and growing population and the rapid spread of political education among the "masses" the metropolis is by no means oversupplied with daily papers. The *Echo* has taken a curious new departure, that is, curious for a paper which appeals specially to the proletariat. I wonder how many of its readers, or for the matter of that how many of its staff, understand the French language. The "Echoes from France" which appear to be merely cuttings from French newspapers, are the laugh of the town. Mr. Chamberlain, since he became a Unionist, has we know associated with gentlemen; does the *Echo* wish the world to believe that since it threw over Mr. Gladstone it has become an organ of the Upper Circles? Perhaps, however, the conversion of this inexpensive print into a sort of Anglo-French Journal is merely intended as a warning to Mr. T. P. O'Connor!

The Thakore Saheb of Morvee has returned from his brief trip to the United States and is staying in town for a short time previous to his departure for Bombay. The Gaekwar is still in Paris, where he graced both the civil and religious ceremony connected with the marriage of Mr. Albert Edward Sassoon with the daughter of Baron Gustave Rothschild. I have seen no mention of the fact that one of the first telegrams of congratulation received by the "happy couple" came from the Count de Paris. The Duc d'Aumale, who never forgets his friends, also sent his felicitations. There would seem to be some mistake about the statement made a few weeks ago that the Gaekwar and the Maharanee were to make the city of Oxford their head-quarters. It is more likely that they will reside most of the time at Brighton where three adjoining houses have just been hired for their Highnesses and their suite.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World*:—"Lady Brassey will be much missed in London and at Normanhurst. She was not in any sense a great lady—had no *salon*, and was not a leader of society; but she was a hearty hospitable woman, who entertained very lavishly and somewhat indiscriminately, and who seemed to take real pleasure in making people happy. Daughter of old John Allnutt—who looked like a duke, and was a wine merchant in the City, head of the firm of Allnutt and Arbouin—she had practice in managing her father's establishment before her marriage, and developed into an excellent hostess. Her literary performances were not very great, but in them, as in her life, there was a thorough going heartiness which atoned for other shortcomings."

THE German Crown Prince celebrated his fifty-sixth birthday on Tuesday, Oct. 18, which is also the anniversary of the Volkerschlacht, the Battle of Leipzic, at which the power of the First Napoleon was broken by the allies. With regard to the Crown Prince's health, the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

The Crown Prince has now completely recovered from the effects of the severe cold which made it necessary for him to exchange the somewhat unsuitable climate of Toblach for the milder air of Bevenno. The doctors have completely succeeded in checking the development of the throat-disease, so that the reports that the growth had reappeared in the throat in some new or alarming form are altogether unfounded. The Prince's medical advisers are thoroughly convinced that complete recovery is only a question of time.

"PRECIPITATE REFORMERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Here are answers to "Excelsior's" questions in the *Bombay Gazette* dated November 5.

(1.) The organized association of Brahmans has not declined to re-admit to caste privileges the Brahman gentleman who recently returned from England. On the contrary, they say that, on going through the prescribed penance, he will become entitled to re-admission to caste privileges.

(2.) The members of the Association at first experienced a diffidence in prescribing penance, this being the first case of its kind submitted to them. They, however, at a meeting held for the consideration of the question at Ramwadi decided to make a reply to the reference that was made to them on behalf of the England-returned gentleman. Acting on the Association's reply, and partly also on the precedents in similar cases, a day was fixed for the penance, and invitations were issued to friends to be present on the occasion. The members of the Association were invited individually and, as usual on such occasions, by a messenger through the President. This gentleman at the eleventh hour refused to accept the invitation until he had consulted all, but time not permitting of another meeting being convened by him for that purpose, he acted on his own responsibility and sent no intimation of the invitation to his colleagues. This is the explanation why some of the Shastrees and Bhikshuks did not join on the occasion of the penance. Their absence does not make it invalid.

(3.) The penance administered is in accordance with the Dharma Shastra because the highest spiritual leader of the Brahmans, *i. e* Shankaracharya, calls it so. See Shankaracharya's letter on the occasion of readmission to caste privileges of Mr. Ganesh Shastri of Indore. Also see the reply of the Bombay Association alluded to in answer [illegible].

(4.) Yes, there was a meeting of the [illegible] at Ramwadi at which the association had invited the leading Brahmans. Those who chose to go were present at the meeting, and the draft of the reply was settled on this occasion.

(5.) The penance was administered, as usual, by the priest of the family. There were upwards of 200 recipients of Dakshina, or charity money. In spite of the fact that the hour of the penance was the noon of a scorching October day, about 70 gentlemen of the Brahman caste were present, including the highly respected and recognised leader of the community the Honourable Rao Sahib Mandlik, C. S. I. A general meeting of the whole caste is not essential at such penances, and is impracticable at Bombay.

(6) For the reason explained in answer (2) it appears that the Shastrees and Bhikshuks, not having received intimation of the invitation through the President of the Association, and fearing to go where their President had not gone, did not turn out in full force. But the number mentioned in answer (5) was by no means a small one, and included many respectable men.

(7) See answer (1) It is unnecessary to mention the names of the Shastrees and others who are members of the Association.

(8) It is too early just yet to assume that the penance has caused an additional split. Owing to the absence of some of the Shastrees and Bhikshuks through want of invitation, which was conveyed individually but had not reached them through the President of their Association, some dissatisfaction is felt and indignation expressed; but when an explanation comes to be tendered in the proper quarter, it is hoped every one will be reconciled to the penance.—Yours, &c.,

J. D. K.

THE DISTURBANCES BY THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

OUR London correspondent writes:—Rather too much has been made of the "unemployed" disturbances by the reporters of the London papers. I happened to be in Hyde Park on the occasion of the riots which occurred in February of last year, and I have seen something of the "demonstrations" of the past fortnight. My observation of the demeanour of the crowds that have lately assembled in Trafalgar Square leads one to conclude that in spite of the two or three collisions that have occurred between them and the police the movement is not a serious one. When the thing began comparatively few people attended to listen to the [illegible] the excessive activity of Scotland Yard, the numbers gradually increased until they almost filled the Square. I moved among the people shortly before they were dispersed on Tuesday, and I could not help being struck with the unreality of the whole affair. The foreman of some large works near Charing Cross, who was on the spot during the dinner hour, assured me that there was not a genuine working man among the demonstrators. Without going so far as that I can confidently say that there were very few respectable workmen present. The bulk of the crowd was composed of youths and loafers; there was a sprinkling of roughs of the lowest description, but not nearly so many as one usually sees at political demonstrations held under the shadow of the Nelson monument. The imposing display of mounted and foot policemen in such a busy thoroughfare was in itself sufficient to attract a large mob, and although Sir Charles Warren, after the unhappy experience of his predecessor, did well to make every precaution in case of an outbreak of violence, I think—and I am not alone in holding that opinion—that it would have been wiser if he had kept his reserves out of sight. Scotland Yard is so close that there would have been no difficulty in doing this. But if Scotland Yard was not near enough the men might have been posted in Spring Gardens. It is possible that in the *mêlées* that subsequently occurred some innocent people were roughly handled by the police and that individual constables lost their tempers. I was not in the Park when the disturbance took place, but I have carefully watched the conduct of the police in the Square and in the streets through which the "unemployed" have paraded, and I am bound to say that the force as a body do not deserve the aspersions that are being cast upon them in certain quarters. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is biassed against the police, and its judgment in this matter does not, so far as I can ascertain, commend itself to anybody except the Socialists. The "honest and fearless" conductors of Mr. Yeates Thompson's lively paper, as the organ of the Socialists describes them, are not acting with their usual ingenuousness when they attack Sir Charles Warren for hunting Mr. Plunket's unfortunates from Trafalgar Square. Those of your readers who have been home during the past two or three years and have happened to pass Trafalgar Square after dark will not have failed to notice what is one of the most painful sights in London. Such a congregation of the most dejected and wretched of human beings cannot be seen elsewhere outside of a casual ward. Sometime ago, when Mr. Plunket, as first Commissioner of Works and Buildings, was asked by a member of Parliament to prohibit these unfortunate creatures from sleeping in the Square, the right hon. gentleman emphatically declined, observing that if he had the power he had not the will to banish them from the spot. I have no reason to suppose that Sir Charles Warren is less humane than Mr. Plunket, or that the Chief Commissioner has any wish to prevent the Square being used as a sleeping place for poor persons who have nowhere else to go. The sleepers, like the rest of the people who were there, were, I believe, turned out of the Square on Tuesday night, but that was unavoidable. I was at Charing Cross early the morning before last and took the opportunity of seeing for myself whether the destitute were being excluded from the Square. I found that such was not the case. There were fewer persons lying about than usual, but a policeman told me that none were turned away. I suppose they were sent off in the morning, for when I passed the Square about midday on Thursday the place was quite deserted. Few people have any idea of the large number of persons who spend their nights in the open air because they have no homes to go to. Many sleep on the embankment and others in the mall, but Trafalgar Square is the most popular place because its high walls afford protection from the cold winds. One of the most noteworthy things about the demonstrations of the unemployed is the absence of the recognised Socialist leaders. I am inclined to think, however, that, though for reasons of their own they have kept in the back ground, they are pulling the wires. Mr. Hyndman, I see, warns "the men in possession" that there is danger ahead, and I can very well believe that before long, perhaps during the present winter, there will be breaking of heads and shedding of blood; but if matters do come to such a serious crisis I do not expect that the Hyndmans will be in the thick of fight. They talk for the hour about the purity of their motives and their devotion to the interest of the masses, but if the Socialist leaders would stick manfully to their guns and not skulk away in the time of danger honest men [illegible] respect for their action than is possible [illegible] it comes to a question of resistance the [illegible] man Williams, the dockyard labourer, is [illegible] forward, and sacrificed at the expense of oth[illegible] perhaps more deserving of punishment. I do not know how many times he has been to prison for offences arising out of Socialist meetings, but I should think nearly half-a-dozen. Williams goes to gaol and Mr. Champion is invited by Bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries to the Church Congress. I do not wish to insinuate that Mr. Champion is wanting in courage. However misguided he may be in his views, he is thoroughly sincere and would not, I think, advise others to take a step which he would hesitate to take himself. I am afraid the same could not be said of some other prominent men of his way of thinking. A significant incident in connection with Tuesday's affray in the Park has not received quite the attention it deserves. It is thus described by the *Times*, and as no contradiction has appeared I shall not perhaps be wrong in concluding that it is true:—"The ruffians who overturned women and children in the rush and crushed a police sergeant over the rails now broke and ran back into the Park with loud and savage whoops, while the leaders, H. George and the man whose name was stated to be Walker, *put up their coat collars and sneaked away under the trees.*" Comment is unnecessary.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS.

YESTERDAY'S mail has brought us detailed information regarding the doings of the unemployed in London. There was a large gathering in Trafalgar Square on Sunday, Oct. 16. It having been announced by the leaders of the movement at Bethnal Green on the previous Saturday afternoon that there would be a church parade, Mr. Walker and Mr. Cherry, two of the most prominent agitators, arrived in the Square at eleven o'clock, and by a show of hands it was at once decided to march in procession to Westminster Abbey, and there attend divine service. What followed is told as follows:—

THE ABBEY CROWDED.

Though a large crowd of sightseers followed, the procession itself was a small one, and, so far as could be judged, included only a small proportion of the really unemployed. Immediately the Square was left, a numerous body of police, both mounted and foot, surrounded the demonstrationists. On arrival at the Abbey, the leaders were informed by the chief verger that the sacred building was crowded and the service nearly concluded. Both Walker and Cherry accepted an invitation to enter and see that it was so for themselves. They returned in a minute or two, and reported the Abbey to be filled, and recommended the unemployed to return quietly to the Square. This was done in orderly fashion, and speeches in support of the objects of the agitation were delivered. The meeting dispersed without commotion shortly before two o'clock. It was announced at the termination of the proceedings that the unemployed would hold a church parade at the Abbey on Sunday next at three o'clock.

DEPUTATION TO THE LORD MAYOR.

A further meeting took place in the afternoon, but no rioting occurred, the police being in reserve in the immediate neighbourhood in overpowering numbers. There was a larger gathering than on previous days of the unemployed at Trafalgar Square on Monday, many thousands having assembled by noon. Large bodies of foot and mounted police were in readiness. After a preliminary meeting it was decided to send a deputation to the Lord Mayor. Sir Reginald Hanson, however, was out of town, and the members of the deputation were received at the Mansion-House by Alderman, Sir Henry Knight. He thought they were doing themselves no good by their demonstrations. He had closely scanned the gatherings of the alleged unemployed, and did not hesitate to say that they were largely composed of the vilest description of loafers, thieves, and criminals. While sympathising with the unemployed, he urged them to discontinue their processions, and pointed out that every working man who was in a destitute condition had a right to claim relief from the poor law administration. One of the deputation having stated to Sir Henry Knight that he had some money in a bank opposite, it was announced to the crowd waiting in Trafalgar Square, before the deputation had returned with their report, that the case of the unemployed had been improperly presented and that they had been "sold." This led to considerable disturbance, and on the arrival of the deputation, one of the number, named Hibberd, was thrown to the ground by a rough, and eventually had to flee from the crowd and escape along the strand. After some inflammatory speeches it was decided to [illegible]

COLLISION WITH THE POLICE.

The police thereupon attempted to close round the procession, but the people, relying on the strength of their numbers, resented this action, and showed signs of attacking the force; while on the other hand, the police commenced to prevent a procession by breaking up the ranks. The collision, although short, was sharp and serious. The thoroughfare by Charing Cross was too much blocked by people to enable the mounted police to charge; but by constantly turning their steeds round, while at the same time the men on foot charged, some with batons, the street was soon cleared. One constable received a severe cut in the face as if from a knife, and has since been conveyed to the hospital. An old lady whose leg was broken was removed to Charing Cross Hospital. The two or three thousand people who still remained in the square after this gradually became more and more noisy, and hooting and cheering were continuous.

CLEARING THE SQUARE.

About four o'clock, as the crowd was increasing, Colonel Roberts, R.A., Chief Constable, who was in command, gave directions for the square to be cleared. Some 300 policemen at

they reached Berkeley Square, ...to and dispersed them amid a scene of confusion. Many stragglers subsequently made their way through Piccadilly and Arlington Street towards Charing Cross, whence they went to the Thames Embankment to hold another meeting. Part of the crowd which was dispersed in Berkeley Square passed down Grafton Street into Dover Street, where another stand was made by the police, who used their truncheons pretty vigorously. Some stones were thrown, and the mob made their way along Piccadilly and down St. James' Street—many of the shopkeepers warned by experience of former demonstrations, closing their establishments. On their way to the Embankment the crowd was closely followed by mounted police, and information of their destination was sent on in advance, so that before they reached the Embankment they found their progress barred by a detachment of foot and mounted constabulary drawn across the road. No meeting could, therefore, be held in this direction; but today, it is said, the leaders of the agitation intend demanding from the police recognition of their right of meeting in Trafalgar Square. Several arrests were made upon the Embankment when the orators tried to obtain a hearing, but no serious charges were made.

TRIAL OF RIOTERS.

At the Bow Street Police Court, London, on Tuesday, Oct 18, there were eleven persons brought up in connection with the riot in Trafalgar Square.

William Clements was charged with rioting and assaulting Inspector Peters. The latter deposed that when the police were instructed to clear the Square the roughs made a rush at the police. The prisoner was shouting, "Down with them; let them have it." Some had sticks and belts, with which they struck the police. The prisoner said he went to the meeting only out of curiosity. The prisoner was remanded. Edward Ward was charged with disorderly conduct and assault. A constable deposed that when helping to disperse the mob the prisoner struck him a violent blow on the left ear. The prisoner said he struck because some person had struck him. The Magistrate said the defence was idle. The prisoner had no business there at all. Meetings such as those in Trafalgar Square only promoted disorder and did great mischief. He sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment. Henry Jennings, charged with violently assaulting the police, was also sentenced to three months' imprisonment. Cornelius Flood, George Taylor, and William Church were charged with assault. Flood was very violent. It required four men to take him into custody. The other prisoners attempted to rescue him. Policemen gave evidence as to having been kicked by the prisoners. Mr. Babbage, an advertising agent, gave Church a good character, and consented to become surety for his good behaviour to the extent of £5. This was accepted. The Magistrate, Mr. Bridge, expressed the opinion that when there was a mob like Tuesday's assembled the constables had a right to interfere, and anyone resisting must be punished. Flood would therefore be sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and Taylor to one month with hard labour. The Magistrate quoted the opinion of Chief-Justice Tindal, to the effect that those who joined mobs from idle curiosity, were themselves liable to punishment. A man, named Harmsburg, was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Other sentences of from one to three months' imprisonment were passed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

On Oct. 14, Mr. Chamberlain visited the Giants' Causeway, and was afterwards entertained to lunch at the Causeway Hotel. In replying to the toast of his health, the right hon. gentleman said he had been very much struck by the unanimity of feeling which he had observed in the province in reference to the question of Irish government. He believed that the Union was more cherished by the poor and working classes than it was by the upper classes, and that the poor were ready to make greater sacrifices for its preservation than the rich. He thought he should not be wrong in saying that the Ulster Conservatives would gladly consider any reasonable plan for the decentralisation of government, for a revolution of local government which would enable their local concerns to be transacted at home with greater promptitude and probably with greater efficiency; but they would not accept anything which would endanger the connection between Great Britain and Ireland. One of the great complaints he had to make was that Mr. Gladstone, as the leader of the Liberal party, at a time when a solitary word from him might bring them together, absolutely refused to speak with regard to his future intentions. He must be in possession of the amended scheme which it would be his business to propose if we were once more in power; why, then, could he not take the nation into his confidence? Some clear and definite statement would be a great relief to the people of Ulster, for to them this matter might hereafter be proposed would at all events not be characterised by the provisions to which they took so much exception in the Home Rule Bill of 1886. Mr Chamberlain concluded by saying he thought the time would never come when an Ulsterman would be anything but a a citizen of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Chamberlain left Ireland on Oct. 15 for home. In a short speech at Belfast he said the reception he had met with in the North of Ireland had made him more determined to maintain the union between the three kingdoms.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Lord Mayor took the opportunity afforded by a meeting of the Dublin Corporation to reply in bitter terms to the recent comments of Mr. Chamberlain upon that body and himself. The attack of Mr. Chamberlain, said, was malicious ignorant, and untruthful. (Cheers.) He seemed to have thought it part of his business as a Unionist to praise and flatter an anti-National party of Irishmen located in a part of the province of Ulster, and to heap scorn and insult on threefourths of the Irish race. These so-called Unionists wanted to keep Ireland and England in a state of eternal conflict and to keep the Irish people divided among themselves. In furtherance of that ignoble purpose the renegade Radical did all in his power to puff up the pride of the Orange party in the North and to teach them to look with distrust, contempt, and hatred on their Catholic and Nationalist fellow-countrymen. He thought an attack on the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin would be certain to please his audience. As to himself, all he (the Lord Mayor) would say was that he would feel very much astonished and indeed alarmed if his conduct received any approbation from so consummate a political dodger and trickster as Mr. Chamberlain. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Chamberlain was good enough to lecture him on the distinction that should be observed between his municipal duties and the relation in which he chose to stand towards the new coercion Act. But Mr. Chamberlain was simply wasting his time and his eloquence. (Cheers.) He would perhaps have done better if he had applied them towards the furtherance of his suit with the Tory Countess whose hand he was led to believe he could obtain as the price of his political apostacy, —laughter,—but whom he had not yet won, and who might not feel a bit less averse to his pretensions after he returned from his mission to Cape Cod. (Renewed laughter.)

He added that Mr. Chamberlain went to Ulster for the purpose of hardening the hearts and inflaming the minds of the Protestant population against their Catholic fellow-countrymen. The whole aim of his speeches was to keep the two great bodies of Irishmen apart from and hostile to each other. The Irish Protestant patriot, Thomas Davis, had a different idea of the state of feeling which should exist among Irish-born men of all races and creeds and classes, as expressed in his beautiful poem, commencing—

"What matter that at different shrines
"We pray unto one God!"

The author of these lines loved Ulster very much better than the scheming politician from Birmingham. It was not for Ulster's sake that Mr. Chamberlain had been taking all this trouble in the north of Ireland, it was for the purpose of playing his own party game; it was to be revenged on Mr. Gladstone, who had committed the offence of not setting so high a value on Mr. Chamberlain's capacity as Mr. Chamberlain was pleased to set on himself. What Mr. Chamberlain wanted was to make Mr. Gladstone's great work of reconciliation, of pacification, and of union in Ireland as difficult as he could. He knew well, or he ought to know, that the true explanation of the prosperity existing in parts of Ulster was not that which he gave for it—namely, their race and creed—but was written in the pages of Irish history. The linen trade, which was localized in the North of Ireland was spared when the woollen and other trades throughout the rest of the country were destroyed by British legislation. The promise of King William III. to do these things in compliance with addresses presented to him by the English Houses of Lords and Commons in June, 1698, should never be forgotten:—"Gentlemen, I shall do all that in me lies to discredit the woollen manufacture of Ireland and to encourage the linen trade and promote the trade of England." The linen trade of Ireland flourished because it was not suppressed, as the woollen trade was, by Act of Parliament. In like manner, the agricultural interest in the Protestant counties was fostered and protected while the poor Catholic farmers in other parts of the country were kept in poverty. Those two branches of labour supported one another in the North of Ireland. Anything in the way of industry, wealth, or education that could make a people prosper was in the hands of the Protestants, and if prosperity came to Ireland again, as it surely would, the Protestants would largely share in it. Their desire was that all Ireland should thrive and flourish under a native Parliament, in which Irishmen of every class would be fairly represented. In that Parliament the Protestants and Presbyterians of Ulster and of all parts of Ireland would find safety and honour, and they would undoubtedly discover that the friendship of their fellow-countrymen would give them more genuine pleasure than they could possibly derive from the mischievous and disgraceful incitements to strife by addresses of such unscrupulous gamesters as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. (Cheers.)

RESOLUTE GOVERNMENT IN IRELAND.

PROCLAIMED MEETINGS.

The Government proclamation of the meeting announced to be held at Woodford was on Sunday, October 16, set at defiance by the National Leaguers of the district, who, furthermore, entwitted the police, and at an early hour in the morning held a demonstration in the streets of the village, and were addressed by Mr. William O'Brien and other speakers. On Saturday morning copies of the Government proclamation were extensively posted in the locality, but, in most cases, they were torn down by the people. Everywhere posters of the National League announcing that Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Wm. O'Brien, and other speakers would attend and deliver addresses, met the eye. Mr. O'Brien, M.P., left Dublin at an early hour on Saturday morning, and journeyed on to Limerick by rail, thence to Killaloe, and by road to Bodyke and Woodford arriving at the latter place about midnigh. One hundred and fifty police, under the command of County Inspector O'Brien, arrived in Loughres, where they remained over night, and at six o'clock on Sunday morning drove to this village—a distance of twelve miles. The Government authorities had no idea that the Leaguers would have adopted the line of action they did, but were inclined to believe that Mr. O'Brien would follow the example set at Ballycorce last month. In this belief they were wrong. While the Resident Magistrates, County Inspector, and constabulary were at Loughres, Mr. O'Brien was addressing a large meeting at Woodford, and, of course, the local force totally inadequate to enforce the wording of the proclamation.

A MIDNIGHT MEETING.

Every circumstance in connection with the meeting points to the fact that action had been taken in accordance with some matured pre-arrangement, evidently entered into before Mr. O'Brien had left Dublin. Some hours before he arrived in the town, Woodford assumed an air of activity too great to be merely imputed to its being market day; the throng growing in strength as the evening waned. The presence of the expected visitor was generally known in a few minutes, and the people—who, by this time, must have numbered close upon three thousand—surged round the confined precincts of their priest's house. Bonfires had been lighted at various points upon the eminences which environ Woodford on every side, while in every window candles were burning. Midnight had not long passed, and the day to which the proclamation had reference entered when the prohibited meeting was organised. Father Coen was installed chairman, and having delivered a few introductory remarks to the crowd from the window of his house, gave way to Mr. O'Brien, who signalised his appearance by setting candle light to a copy of the proclamation. When the cheers which greeted this had ceased, the hon. gentleman delivered a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he said that that meeting was held to celebrate the first anniversary of the enunciation of the principles embodied in the Plan of Campaign upon the Woodford estate of Clanricarde, who, he said, had been fined £20,000, by the action of those principles. Messrs. Rowlands, Sheehy, Cox, and Gill, M. P's; Wilfrid Blunt, Ellis, member of the Hackney Workmen's Association; Pike, London; Father Roche, and Mr. Dennehy, Lord Mayor's secretary, also addressed the meeting, which lasted till about half-past four o'clock on Sunday morning. The local police, as has been stated, witnessed the proceedings, but the fewness of their numbers made them utterly powerless to prevent them.

THE TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT.

Woodford is about twelve Irish miles from Loughres, where the police requisitioned to enforce the observance of the proclamation were stationed, owing to the inadequacy of accommodation at Woodford. The officer in charge of the local force immediately proceeded to the telegraph office to wire information of the stolen march to Loughrea, but it was found that communication had ceased in consequence of the wires being cut. It has since been ascertained that they also had been severed between Woodford and Portumna, and between the latter town and Birr half-a-mile on either side of Portumna. To deprive the authorities of the ultimate hope of preventing the meeting the wires were not only cut but shortened by several yards whorever they were tampered with. On Sunday the telegraph linemen found that upwards of 60 yards of the wire had been removed, and on Monday afternoon a staff of workmen was unremittingly engaged in fitting the wires again for the transmission of intelligence. Tied to one of the wires which had been cut was a policeman's helmet. The authorities at Woodford seem to have considered it not unlikely that the announcement of the meeting for Woodford was but a "blind" to throw them off the scent of the intended action of Mr. O'Brien and his colleagues. The police left Loughres for Woodford on Sunday morning in about twenty cars, and took up position a quarter of a mile from the town. They are under the command of Mr. Byrne, Divisional Magistrate; Mr. Townsend, R.M.; and County-Inspector Byrne.

Sunday passed over without any further demonstration being adopted in the village. Mr. O'Brien and his followers seem delighted with the success of their ruse, and say they have scored a great victory over the Government. Triumphal arches span the street. About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon a band commenced to play near the chapel, but the police compelled them to move on.

SURPRISED BY THE POLICE.

On Sunday meetings of the National League were held at Kildysart and other proclaimed districts in Clare. The proceedings at the Kildysart meeting were of a very exciting nature. Immediately after ten o'clock mass a move was made for the League rooms. Father James Vaughan, P.P., who marched at the head of the people, was the first to enter the rooms. He was followed by upwards of 100 people. Father Vaughan, P.P., was moved to the chair. The Secretary proceeded to read the minutes, and before they were signed Sergeant Sommerset, of the Kildysart station, and Constable Champion entered the room. The Chairman called on them to withdraw. An altercation ensued, and the Sergeant sent for Inspector Carey, who arrived with reinforcements of police. He was admitted, and he warned the people that the meeting was illegal. Mr. Carey was then ordered to leave, which he did, and the meeting proceeded. The correspondent of a Conservative paper who was present was told that unless he became a member of the League he could not be allowed to remain. This he refused to do, and he left the meeting. At Fraere, the police insisted on remaining at the meeting, which proceeded in their presence. At Ballinacally, the constables who attended refused to leave, in consequence of which the meeting adjourned. At Lisgassy, the police took the names of all the members who attended the meeting. The attitude of the people towards the constabulary was most defiant. At Labasheeda, the people were most determined. When the police entered the room they were told that all the proclamations of Mr. Balfour were only waste paper, and that the people would stand to the principles of the National League. The police commenced taking down the names of the members, and having completed the task they left.

DRAWING OFF THE POLICE.

A meeting of tenants on the Randeleur and Burton estates was announced to be held at Kilrush on Sunday. A large force of armed constabulary had been drafted into the town, and possession was taken by the police of the chapel yard, where the meeting was proposed to be held. A procession of about two thousand persons formed in the Market Square, and, singing "God save Ireland," marched out of the town, and was at once followed out by the constabulary. Three attempts were made to hold a meeting, but on each occasion the police succeeded in dispersing the crowd, several persons being slightly injured. In the meantime the constabulary having been drawn off in pursuit of the crowd, a meeting had been held in the chapel yard. Father M'Kenna presided, and after transacting the business of the local branch of the National League, a resolution was passed denouncing the Government for sending an armed force into the chapel yard while divine service was proceeding.

RIOTING AT EVICTIONS IN KILRUSH.

Two evictions were carried out on Tuesday on the estate of Captain Vandeleur in the town of Kilrush, County Clare, and were attended with serious disturbances. There were about sixty police employed to protect the bailiffs. The first eviction was that of James Clancy, late secretary of the National League Branch. The bailiffs were deluged with water by women inside the house, and owing to the riotous conduct of the mob, the police were obliged to charge several times with rifles and bayonets. A number of people were injured. When the second eviction was being carried out the mob began to throw stones at the police, and the police retreated to their barracks, but they re-formed and charged several times with clubbed rifles and batons. They arrested several of the ringleaders, and disabled a large number of the others. One constable discharged his rifle, and others threw back the stones at the people.

AN EXTENSION OF THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A case has been heard at Carlow Quarter Sessions before DrDarley, Q.C., County Court Judge, in which Mr Daniel James, ex-head constable, and who lately was in business in Carlow, sued a man named Kelly for £1. 9s. 5d., balance of a shop account. Mr Malcomson for plaintiff, said that with reference to the case it might be well he should read for the Court the reply written on the back of the application for payment he had addressed the defendant previous to issuing the civilbill:—

"September 19, 1887.

"Dear Sir,—I am surprised at an intelligent man like you to imagine that I am such a damned fool to give you or the ex-head money that I want a damn sight worse than either you or he. You did well to charge 2s. 6d. for a penny stamp and a drop of ink I did not care if it were £20, because I do not mean to give any money these hard times. If you imagine there are fools to be found in the latter end of the 19th century you are greatly mistaken, sir. Are you aware that if Mr James were to allow me 50 per cent. reduction for all the money I left in his shop he would be in my debit now? And do you not know that the Plan of Campaign is going in for more than 50 per cent. for all kinds of debts, notwithstanding the imprisonment of William O'Brien and Balfour's Coercion Act? Have you the audacity to threaten people and the British Home Rule Union in Ireland at present? Unless you keep quiet I shall tell them about your conduct towards me, or I shall have it brought before the House. Ned Harrington would do it in a pair of minutes. Ned will be one of our Government in the Old House in College Green o'er long. The civilised world shall be informed of your conduct if you apply to me again. I am happy to know you or your client cannot get money from me that only law and not justice declares to be yours, and thank God the Irish and English democracies are now united for the first time under the Irish and English leaders, and such tyrants as you and James will have to conduct yourselves or else leave the country. Should I receive any more annoyance from you I will acquaint my legal adviser."

The reading of the defendant's manifesto was received with much laughter, his Honour remarking that he supposed it was an extension of the Plan of Campaign. The defendant did not appear in Court, and a decree for the amount claimed was granted.

EVICTIONS ON THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE'S ESTATE.

A special correspondent, telegraphing on Thursday, Oct. 20, says:—Evictions took place yesterday and to-day on the estate of the Marquis of Clanricarde, at Woodford, where four tenants were ejected by a Sub-Sheriff and Emergency men, protected by a large force of police and as regards to-day's proceedings, by a party of the Scottish Fusiliers Regiment from Parsonstown. There was an exciting scene at one eviction on Wednesday at the house of Tom Kemple, of Rossmore, on the shores of Lough Derg. There were several women and boys in the house, and they resisted the emergency men with pitchforks, and in the struggle one girl, Margaret Kemple, who distinguished herself by offering a most determined resistance to the bailiffs, received a blow from a crowbar on the back of the neck, and her mother sustained a black eye. There was no scene of violence at to-day's evictions, but at one place the Emergency men were kept at bay by a number of boys, who threw hot water on the bailiffs, and then took refuge in a loft, and part of the house had to be pulled down before they could be dislodged. Even then they defied the police, who charged through with bayonets, and made prisoners of all the boys. A man named Hanly was arrested for inciting the boys.

THE LIBERAL CONFERENCE AT NOTTINGHAM.

MR. GLADSTON'E SPEECHES..

Mr. Gladstone visited the Manchester Exhibition on Monday, Oct 17, and on Tuesday addressed the Conference of the National Liberal Federation at Nottingham. He said he did not think it was possible to have drawn up anything which could more accurately set forth the substance of what might be called their Irish policy than the following resolutions, which had just been adopted:—

THE IRISH POLICY OF THE LIBERALS.

That this council rejoices to know that the policy of conciliating the people of Ireland by granting them a legislative body for the management of what Parliament shall decide to be distinctively Irish affairs, which was urged upon the country by the representatives assembled at the Leeds meeting of the federation last year, has since that time grown steadily and rapidly in favour with the English public; and it looks forward with confidence to the early settlement of the Irish question on the principles set forth by Mr. Gladstone and under his direction.

[illegible] which there is no justification in the actual state of the country, and which deprives Irishmen of the constitutional rights long enjoyed and most dearly prized by their fellow-citizens in Great Britain. The council further records its emphatic protest against the action of the Government in leaving the people over a great part of Ireland at the mercy of indiscriminate and undirected force, and in recklessly attempting to bring back into practice the old tyranical Tory principles in respect of the rights of public meeting, free speech, and free combination.

COERCION HAS NOT KILLED THE HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

He accepted these as a text for some comment which was required by the present state of public affairs. No progress had been made towards a settlement of the Irish question. On the contrary, just as the arrears of ordinary public business were thrust into the rear and put practically out of public view by the great question of Irish Government, so the great question of Irish government had since that been put out of view by a question far more difficult, far more barren, far more threatening—namely, the question of coercion for Ireland. But had coercion put out of sight Home Rule? Not only had all their worst estimates of the Coercion Act been fulfilled—not only did we now know that it was passed against combination and not against crime—not only did we now know that, over and above its being passed against combination, it had been passed against the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting—but we knew likewise that a question more urgent, more immediate than any of those he had named had arisen, and now forced itself before others upon the attention of the country, and that was the question in what spirit, subject to what conditions, was the government of Ireland to be administered?

The spectacle before us (he continued) is of a very grave and a very painful character. Such proceedings as I consider to have been going on in Ireland cannot go on without leaving their mark behind them. Whoever be the persons originally responsible, they tend to demoralise the country; and if public liberty and public right, public law and public peace, the order of public meetings and the lives of unoffending citizens, are to be treated in the future as they have been in the past, you will drive Ireland into a state in which the difficulty of governing it will become altogether insurmountable, or will be infinitely aggravated even compared with what it now is, much more compared with what it was twelve months ago. . . . Unless manifestations of British opinion shall be found to have checked effectually the rash and foolish policy of the Government, I am afraid of such an aggravation of the case, such a political demoralization, as the necessary consequence of what is going on, as may possibly render it difficult in the highest degree even for the people of England, and even for a Parliament truly representing its best and most enlightened convictions, to deal rapidly and beneficially with the Irish case. I have the greatest dread of what will come about in Ireland if the Government is permitted without control from the public opinion of this country to repeat, and to repeat indefinitely, such proceedings as have marked the last few weeks and the last two or three months.

POLICE INTERFERENCE WITH PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Mr. Gladstone adverted to what he described as the impertinent interference of the police with public meetings in London as an indication of what, should the present proceedings in Ireland be tolerated would find its way into England. He proceeded to refer in detail to the Wicklow, Gweedore, Ballygastel, and Mitchelstown cases in support of his contention that the state of affairs in Ireland would not be tolerated by the people of this country. He went on to say that he would never have spoken of "remembering Mitchelstown" had not the Government sent forth it deliberate judgment, its solemn, strong, unequivocal judgment, that the proceedings at Mitchelstown were justifiable and right.

I have said, and I say again, "Remember Mitchelstown!" for there we have before us a series of facts from which we may deduce almost all that is necessary to launch us into vital political error or to keep us on the road to right and justice. The lesson I seek to teach is that administration in Great Britain is one thing and administration in Ireland is another thing; that administration in Ireland requires to be thoroughly reformed in root and branch, and in my strong conviction it is idle and futile to talk of reforming the administrative government of Ireland in root and branch without reforming the legislative government for the local purposes of Ireland. I have been going over rough ground, and some of it has involved allusion to illegalities on the part of the people or portions of the people, and I shall be asked whether I am here to justify the illegalities, and my answer is very plain and simple.

MINISTERS TO BLAME FOR BREACHES OF THE LAW.

I am not here to justify any illegality whatever. Crime I abhor. I may admit that in the case of Mitchelstown the law was broken; but I will say that the grand breaches of the law and the whole cause of all of them lie at the door of the ministers of the law themselves, and now by their own deliberate act at the door of the Ministers of the Queen. The violence of the policy pursued in Ireland has no parallel, no counterpart but one, and that is its impotence; for its impotence is scarcely less conspicuous than has been the break-down of the Government in all its essential proceedings.

The amendment of the state of affairs in Ireland lay with the nation. A radical change in the sentiments of Parliament was required. There were good grounds, he said, for hoping that the change would come, and he appealed to them all to do their duty, so that the blot of discontent and disaffection of which not the Irish but we were the real origin, by misconduct and miscarriage, might be wiped away, and that Irishmen might cheerfully vie with all other subjects of the Queen in attachment to the throne, in reverence for the law, and in devotion to this great and united empire.

THE PARALYSIS OF PARLIAMENT.

Addressing a great meeting at Nottingham on Wednesday, Oct. 19, Mr. Gladstone said the paralysis of Parliament rendered it hopeless to deal with the arrears of legislation until there had been a total reversal of our policy in Ireland. Anticipating at no distant time a triumphant settlement of the Irish question, he proceeded to indicate the task that would then fall upon the Liberal party. In the front rank of legislative urgency he placed the reform of our parliamentary registration, based on the principle of "one man, one vote;" land legislation to sweep away the system of entail, and establish free trade in land; the reform of local government, by introducing the representative system into counties and readjusting taxation; the liquor laws; and Disestablishment in Scotland and Wales which he considered ripe for decision. Turning to the Irish question, he said:—

It is sometimes thought that I ought to bind myself, and bind as far as I can my friends, who may, perhaps, decline to be so bound, in determining the precise manner in which all the principal enactments in a future Bill for the Government of Ireland should be framed. I am not prepared, and I do not intend, so to bind myself. I have endeavoured to give clear and intelligible indications by which, as an honest man, I shall be constrained to act in their letter and in their spirit. I have said with regard to many important subjects that have created great difference of opinion, that I, for my part, will not allow any proposals I have been a party to making, or any opinions to which I may personally lean, to become impediments in the way of the settlement of that great question, provided that settlement complies with the conditions originally laid down; provided it is not a fraud upon the people—provided it has the acceptance of Ireland—for without that acceptance who would be fool enough to disturb the present condition of things?—provided it does nothing to impair, but rather to strengthen and consolidate, the unity of the Empire—provided that no just claim of the minority is neglected. I think it is a wide and strong pledge that I give in saying that, whether as to the retention of Irish members, or as to the use of imperial credit in the purchase of Irish land, or as to the delegation instead of surrender of power to the Irish Parliament—let me interject here the assertion that no power ever was surrendered, and there never was any such proposal, or any proposal but to delegate—that as to the mode of action and the particulars and the times under which the Irish administrative system is to be altered from one that is English and anti-national in spirit to one that is Irish and national in spirit—to the whole of those proposals the declaration I have made applies; and rely upon it you will find that neither I nor any infirmities of mine will upon those points stand in the way of a settlement desired by the two countries.

MR. GLADSTONE WILL NOT BE ENTRAPPED.

Having observed that there must remain in the British Parliament the ultimate powers to arrest injustice—though he believed the Imperial Parliament would not make it its habit to interfere, but would regard with aversion and reluctance the idea of interfering in the case of local Irish affairs—Mr. Gladstone went on to speak of Ulster, saying, however, that he was not, with his eyes open, to be drawn into a trap.

When I am asked at this juncture—without knowing the sentiments of my friends, without knowing the sentiments of the English people, the Scotch people, or the Welsh people, without knowing the sentiments of Leinster or Munster, of Connaught, and myself to the proposition that Ulster or part of Ulster, shall absolutely be excluded from any Irish arrangements. I tell you that is rather too large a demand upon the credulity or even the folly of a man. I would venture to refer to the words used by me on behalf of the Government of the day in introducing this Irish Bill when I stated that we were perfectly open upon this subject—my word are recorded, I won't attempt to repeat them—that we were perfectly open upon this subject to act as might seem fair for the protection of minorities, and after well ascertaining the desire of the parties immediately concerned. I have determined in the whole of this controversy, so far as I am able, to avoid personal and painful discussion. Were I to make myself a party to those discussions—were I to pit myself against particular champions of particular opinions, it would do nothing but exasperate the dispute and render more difficult and distant the solution. It is my duty to avoid all such references, and I have avoided them. I mean still to avoid them.

DESPERATE PROVOCATION.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to explain why he spoke as he did on Tuesday about the policy of the Government in Ireland. It was mainly on account of the anxiety he felt about the coming winter. The Irish people were under very peculiar provocation.

The case is bad enough when the Government of this country should leave the Irish peasant liable to be evicted on account of arrears which it has itself condemned, and which hereafter it will not allow him to pay. But think how that single provocation is doubled and more than doubled, when, in connection with those arrears, the press is attacked, public meetings are attacked, men are not allowed to discuss and to give aid to their grievances, the police are encouraged to resort to violent methods; and when they have done as they did at Mitchelstown, the Government has asserted that the police have only done their duty, and that if they had not done it they must have been condemned. That is a desperate provocation to administer to the people of Ireland. It is not in human nature universally or perhaps generally very easy to resist such provocation, and the painful anticipation of the consequences it produces convinced me that the action and the non-action of the Government, taken together, had brought about in Ireland a dangerous as well as a painful state of things, and that it was impossible to look forward to the winter without much apprehension.

PROCLAIMING PROHIBITING AND COERCING.

The Government were adding fuel to the flames by their proclaiming, prohibiting, and coercing. If order was to be maintained in Ireland there was but one way in which they could make a contribution to that great and sacred purpose. It was that they should give the Irish nation something to hope, something to rely upon; that they should teach the Irish nation by their acts, by the interchange of their ideas, by the influence they exercised in their respective neighbourhoods, by their votes, by the pleasures they recommended, that they might rely upon the justice and the sense of this great country. The illustrious Liberal party had inscribed on its banners the national cause of Ireland—that was something on which the Irish nation might rely. That party were not omnipotent; but their faith was as strong as their faith in justice itself, and their conviction was that this great nation, so grounded, so trained, in the principles of political truth and honour, would and would promptly carry to a triumphant issue one of the noblest causes that ever wakened up the energies of man or ever asked and won the favour of the Most High.

A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCES AT BALMORAL.

At the annual meeting of the Church of Ireland Protestant Temperance Society in Dublin, on Oct. 20, the Reverend Lewen B. Weldon, M. A., who has just received an English appointment, spoke on temperance and society. After alluding to the habits of using strong drink on every concivable social occasion, he said that, with all due deference to the Queen, he wished she would find out a more suitable way of honouring the memory of the late Prince Consort than that of sending her sons and sons-in-law on the top of a Highland mountain in order to drink raw whisky. The great Highland festival used to be held at Braemar; but this year it was held at Balmoral in the very presence of her Majesty, and a more disgusting scene of revolting drunkenness he never saw in his life. Donnybrook in its worst traditions could not equal the disgusting scenes he there saw with his own eyes. He spent a month once in the village of Braemar, and for days after this annual festival took places he could trace the effects of it. He met men with sodden eyes and staggering gaits—a condition of things which could not be witnessed in the village for the remainder of the year.

THE FRENCH MILITARY SCANDALS.

The scandal connected with the sale of decorations in France was absorbing public interest when the last mail left England and had developed into an Elysee question. A Paris correspondent, writing on Oct. 17, says:—

THE ISSUE BROADENING.

Some people are now speculating as to how long M. Jules Grevy will continue to hear the violent attacks made not only on his son-in-law, but also indirectly, and even directly, upon himself. Never since the President of the Republic first assumed office has such an outcry been raised against the Elysee. It is not confined to the Reactionaries and the Radicals; Opportunists are to be found in the hostile rank daily dealing blow after blow at M. Wilson. Moderate men do not scruple to denounce the palace inhabited by the Grevy family as a hotbed of intrigue, and at length the name even of its chief is beginning to be mentioned in connection with various transactions which were hitherto alluded to as the exclusive monopoly of his daughter's husband. As the days roll on the excitement increases. Accusation after accusation is brought against M. Wilson, who has more than he can do to refute or explain the stories told to his discredit. A Royalist journal takes the initiative today in suggesting the return of Marshal MacMahon to the Presidency. I have drawn your attention to this article because it points unmistakably to the feeling now growing here that we may be within measurable distance of radical changes. When the public gets to the length of discussing the chances of M. Jules Grevy being driven to resigning the Presidency, the violent and persistant attacks made against the members of his family as well as himself, when the name of Boulanger as a probable alternative is in many mouths, it must be admitted that we are face to face with a very abnormal situation.

A FRESH SENSATION.

In an article headed "A serious affair," the *Paris* brings a charge against M. Wilson which will create a fresh sensation. Some time before the election of M. Jules Grevy to the Presidency of the Republic in 1879 he defended MM. Dreyfus, the bankers in the suit known as the Peruvian Guano affair. MM. Dreyfus had estimated their capital at 60,000,000 francs, and the duty was accordingly rated at 75,000 francs or 3,000£. Now, the journal says that M. Jules [illegible] received form his fees, in connection with the important case upwards of 8,000£, and that when the authorities after his election claimed the 3,000£. M. Wilson, who was then Under Secretary at the Ministry of Finance, stopped their action. There was another law suit in October 1885, and this time the authorities were well on the alert. They demanded the duty, amounting again to 3,000£, before delivering judgment; and M.M. Dreyfus, in spite of their protestations were obliged to pay the money down. But as soon as judgment was given M.M. Dreyfus (always according to the *Paris*) asked the Ministry of Finance to restore this sum. M. Wilson wrote a number of letters on their behalf to M. Sadi-Carnot, but without effect. M. Jules Grevy was then called in to help; and after a Cabinet Council, taking M. Sadi-Carnot aside, he begged him to pay the three thousand pounds back to M.M. Dreyfus. As a rule, the President's requests are complied with by Ministers; but M. Sadi-Carnot answered that the brothers Dreyfus were taxpayers like the rest of the world, that they could go to law if they deemed themselves victims of a mistake, but that, for his part, he would not be guilty of such a piece of injustice. M. Jules Grevy said no more, but soon afterwards M. Sadi-Carnot was driven out of office. He was succeeded by M. Dauphin, and again M. Wilson came up smiling. M. Dauphin was asked to restore the money. He consulted M Bredif, the head of the department, who opposed the step as an abuse of power; but M. Dauphin insisted, and on M. Bredif saying that he must explain that it was by the Minister's personal orders that the 3,000£ were to be paid back, M. Dauphin retorted that it was all the same to him But a day or two afterwards M. Ferrand Faure, deputy for the Gironde, got wind of the affair, and went post haste to M. Dauphin to remonstrate. That evening M. Wilson was asked to call at the Ministry of Finance, and he made such good use of his opportunity that he succeeded in persuading M. Dauphin to restore the money. M. Faure, on his side, thinking that he had gained the day, gave a full account of the whole affair to several members of the Budget Committee, who, however, instead of encouraging him to resist, recommended prudence. Nothing more was said, and two days later the 3,000£ were paid down.

M. WILSON'S REPLY.

The Havas Agency has circulated M. Wilson's reply to the charge brought against him by the *Paris* newspaper in connection with the Dreyfus' law suits. But of a few unimportant details, the story related by the *Paris* is correct. The well known deputy says that he begged and prayed the officials of the finance Department not to restore the £3,000 to M.M. Dreyfus, and for a moment he thought that he had gained his point, but his "illusion" was short-lived. In fact, M. Fernand Faure gives a striking *dementi* to M. Wilson's version of the affair, and the opinion that M. Jules Grevy's son-in-law can scarcely continue to inhabit the Elysee is gaining ground on all sides. A remarkable illustration of this growing sentiment is to be found in the attitude assumed by the most widely circulated journal in France, which has always enjoyed a well-deserved reputation for its prudence and moderation. In an article that is attracting general attention, this newspaper, in very plain spoken language, calls on the President of the Republic to choose between his family and the State. It is possible that M. Jules Grevy may hitherto have been ignorant of what was going on under his roof, but this can no longer be alleged. M. Wilson cannot continue to shelter in a national palace with its archives and offices, "practices which are a danger to the good name of the Government of the Republic."

GROWING UNPOPULARITY OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is now hinted that M. Wilson's reputation is not alone at stake, and that M. Jules Grevy should beware lest by persisting in disregarding all these warnings and counsels, he lend some colour to the suspicion that he was not altogether unaware of the business which was transacted under his roof. Thus in a very strong summons, which he euphemistically styles a petition to the President to rid himself of M. Wilson, M. Charles Laurent exclaims this evening that people might "with an appearance of reason have rendered the head of the State responsible for the illegal acts, the immoral enterprises, and the disgraceful compromises perpetrated by his guest. "Therefore M. le President," concludes the writer, "believing that our fellow-citizens are unanimous in adopting the same view as ourselves, we respectfully beg you to restore matters to a legal footing. We wish to see M. Wilson removed from the Elysee to his private dwelling, and your house resume the dignity of its appearance, and the Republican probity of its management. It is a petition which we are alone in signing to-day, but which the whole of France would endorse if it were submitted to her, and which she would then send you as a command, admitting of no reply." There is no great exaggeration in this candid *expose* of the situation. The public conscience has been offended by all these revelations. It is rumoured today that M. Wilson is to leave the Elysee, and betake himself to the grand mansion in the neighbourhood of the Trocadero, which has brought such good fortune to those who had a hand in its erection. Whether this report be correct remains to be seen. But the President will do well to give his serious consideration to the present position of affairs. Parliament is to re-assemble on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and Mr. Jules Grevy will only be acting with common prudence if he set his house in order, in the literal sense of the expression, by that date. The Elysee has not been so high in public estimation during the past half-year, that the President can well afford to disregard the outcry which every day is increasing in volume. At his own house M. Wilson can grant as many "audiences" as he pleases on his own responsibility, but the present arrangement unquestionably compromises his father-in-law as well.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says he is informed that the French authorities hoped to find some pretext for swooping upon General Boulanger's papers, and thus, perhaps, of unearthing some documents proving that the commander of the 13th Army Corps had some ideas of an eventual dictatorship. If so, the tables have been well turned, for it is in vain to hide the fact that the popularity of General Boulanger has been increased by the close arrest under which he now lies so resignedly. The correspondent continues:—

Speaking of General Boulanger leads me to a piece of information for which, if I have not ample documentary evidence, I have at least the highest possible authority. It appears that Katkoff and Boulanger were in close communication with one another. M. Kakoff's letters were of course more compromising than those of General Boulanger; and it is even stated that the Moscow editor promised to aid Boulanger to launch himself as dictator, and even to help him to found a dynasty. The editor of the *Moscow Gazette* employed General Bogdanovitch as an intermediary between himself and the glittering representative of a war of revenge. His advice to Boulanger was to pay scant attention to the Russian and German Embassies in Paris and to cleverly push on in the direction of war. These bellicose counsels M. Katkoff promised to back up by leaders in his paper. Unfortunately, General von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg, was duly informed of what was going on, and one of the letters was intercepted and sent to the German Emperor, who very naturally called the attention of the Czar to his departure from the pledges given at the beginning of his reign. Alexander III. was very much incensed,

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	ad-int.	...
Agricultural Phosphates ...	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Alipore Coal Co....	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	.....	Nml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	7 p. ct.	165
Barnagore Jute Factory ...	£10	nil.	94
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1,650
B. Baragunda Co. per (preference A shares)	s12-6	.....	13
Do. Deferred B Shares ...	£1	.....	7½
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	67
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	£100	5 p.ct.	1,400
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	50
Do. Telephone Co.	100	38 p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	412	Rs 10p.sh	275
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	8 p. ct.	76
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	89
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	10 p. ct.	160
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	55
Do. Steam Co.	100	5 p. ct.	105
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 2 p. ct.	100
Camperdown P. Co., Ld. ...	100	5 p.ct.	101
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar) ...	100	5 p. ct.	101
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co. ...	100	5 p. ct.	106
Do. Woollen Mills ...	50	5 p. ct.	63
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri ...	100	y 8 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	85
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co ...	100	3 p. ct.	100
Do. & K. Hotel Co. ...	100	.....	34
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2¼ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld. ...	10	.....	½
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	56
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld...	100	2 p. ct.	98
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld. ...	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld... ...	250	nil.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing.	100	nil.	45
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld... ...	100	nil.	85
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	6 p. ct.	217
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	8 p. ct.	100
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	86x
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.... ...	75	nil.	1d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	98
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	93
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills... ...	50	5 p. ct.	110
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	110x
Kanknarrah C.	53	nil.	30
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	.....	110
Landing & Shipping Co.. ...	100	9 p. ct.	59x
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad ...	100	y 19 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal ...	100	.....	60
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300
Murree Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 10 p ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld. ...	100	y 12 p. ct.	125
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	65
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct.	119
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	nil.	50d
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct.	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y5½ p. ct.	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil.	35
Ranegunge Coal Asn.	100	y5 p. ct.	67
Riverside Press Co.	100	nil.	40
R. Scott Thomson & Co... ...	500	2½ p. ct.	240
Scindia Paper Mills Co... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Do. Vendors Shares... ...	£1	.....	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	71
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2 p. ct.	107
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	5 p. ct.	107
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct.	152
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	82

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

(*Yearly*)

Adulpore Terai (Darij.) ...	100	nil.	a	18
Amicable (Assam)	100	...		Lqdn.
Amluckie...	100	5 p. ct.	a	60
Arcuttipore (Cachar)	100	5 p. ct.	a	50
Assam Company...	180	10 p. ct.	a	530
Baintbarrie Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil	c	100
Balasun (Darjeeling)	100	5 ad.-int.		70
Bengal (Cachar)...	100	3 p. ct.	a	40
Do. contributory	80	3 p. ct.	a	30
Biahnath (Assam)	200	4 p. ct.	a	90
Do. contributory	100	4 p. ct.	a	42
Borelli (Assam)	£10	5 p. ct.		168
Burkholah (Cachar)	100	nil.	c	95
Central (Cachar)	200	3 p. ct.	a	102
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	nil.	a	20
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	28
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	.....		50
Chota Nagpore	100	nil.	a	24
Chumta Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	a	15
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	16
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	100
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	8 p. ct.	a	100
Dehing (Assam)	90	3 p. ct.	a	31x
Dehra Doon	100	5 p. ct.	a	45
Dejoo (Assam)	£10	4½ p. ct.		110
Dessai & Parbutia (Assam) ...	100	2½ p.ct.	a	50
Dhunsiri	100	nil.	a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary ...	£10	6½ p. ct.		136
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p. ct.	a	156
Do. do. B	£10	6 p. ct.	a	168
Durrung (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.	a	36
Eastern Cachar	100	nil.	a	20
East India Assam & Cachar ...	100	nil.	a	30
Endogram (Cachar)	£10	.....		Nml.
Gielle (Darjeeling)	100	5 p. ct.		54
Good Hope Tea Co.	100	28 p. ct.		190
Goomtee Tea	100	nil.	a	100
Gowhatty (Assam)	100	.....		Lqdn.
Grob (Assam)	100	nil.	a	16
Gyabaree (Darjeeling)	97½	nil.	c	43
Holta (Kangra)	100	5 p. ct.	a	60
Hoolmaree (Assam)	100	15 p. ct.		103
Hoolungorie (Assam)	100	3 p. ct.	a	28
Hopetown	100	6 p.-ct.	c	100
Do. contributory	100	5 p.-ct.	c	100
Hotewar (Chota Nagpore) ...	100	... ..		100
Humwal (Assam)	£10	3 p.-ct.	a	100
Indian Terai	500	ad int.		460
Iringmara (Cachar)	100	13 p. ct.	c	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar)	100	7½ p. ct.	a	63
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld.	£5	10 p. ct.		92
Jinglam Darjeeling	100	nil.	a	92
Jokai (Assam)	£10	10 p. ct		150
Kalacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	18
Kamptie Gwallie (Assam) ...	100	nil.		par.
Khobong (Assam) A	100	10 p. ct.	a	105
Do. do. B	100	4 p. ct.	a	105
Kornafuli (Chittg.)	60	nil.	a	45
Kousanie	100	.....		Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar)	100	nil.	c	12
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	nil.	a	70
Do. contributory	200	nil.	a	60
Kuttal (Cachar)	100	16 p. ct.	a	198
Lakatoora (Sylhet)	100	2½ p.ct.	a	32
Leesh River (W. Dooars) ...	£10	4 p. ct.	a	par.
Longview (Dar.)	100	3½ p. ct.	a	40
Loobah	100	10 p. ct.	a	110
Lower Assam	£7½	nil.	c	5
Do. Darjeeling	100	nil.	c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam	£10	6 p. ct.		60
Majagram (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	20
Mesai Tea Co.	100	8 p. ct.	a	101
Mim Tea Co.	100	11 p. ct.	a	90
Mohurgung Tea Co.	100	2 p. ct.	a	25
Monacherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	a	15
Do. contributory	90	nil.	a	11
Moran, Assam	80	.....		30d.
Mothola, Assam	100	14 p. ct.		100
Do. contributory	90	14 p. ct.		90
Munjha (Darjg. Tea)	100	nil.	a	50
Mungledye, Assam Tea ...	£10	nil.	a	...
New Gola Ghat, Assam ...	£10	... ...		Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar)... ...	100	11 p. ct.	a	100
North Western Cachar ...	100	2½ p. ct.		28
Phoenix of (Cachar)	85	nil.	a	27
Pankabaree (Darjg.)	100	6 p. ct.	c	52
Pashok (Darjeeling)	100	nil.	a	100
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld. ...	100	9 p. ct.	c	80
Puttareah (Sylhet)	100	nil.	c	40
Rajabaree (Assam)	100	5 p. ct.	a	40
Ring Tong (Darjg.)	100	nil.	a	35
Rungamatee (Cachar)... ...	190	4 p. ct.		58
Runglee Rungliot	100	5 ad int.		95x.
Sagmootia (Assam)	100	nil.	a	Nml.
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	7 p. ct.	a	110
Second Mutual, Cachar ...	56	3 p. ct.	a	4-5d
Second Fallodhi	100	3 p. ct.	a	45
Selim Tea Co., Ld.	100	5 ad int.		40
Siugbulli & Murmah	100	5 ad int.		86
Singell (Darjeeling)	100	4 p. ct.	a	42
Singlo Tea Co.	100	.....		100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld.	100	5 ad. int.	a	108
Soom (Darjeeling)	100	6 p. ct.	a	75
Springside (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p. ct.		65
Sungoo River (Chittg.)... ...	100	nil.	a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.)	100	2 p. ct.	a	26
Teesta Valley (Darjg.)	100	5 ad. int.		90x
Ting Ling (Darjeeling)... ...	100	8 p. ct.	a	102
Tingri Tea Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	a	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling)	200	5 ad. int.		141x
Upper Assam	£10	nil.	a	15
Washabarie W. Dooars	100	.....		...

d.-int. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.
s—Sellers.
w—Wanted.
n—Nominal.
x—Exclusive of Dividend.

HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
Mess Presidents - -
Club Stewards - - -

Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

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FOR NOVEMBER 1887,

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL and
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SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials. 50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.
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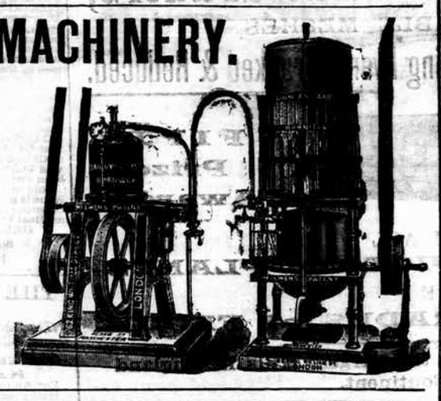

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N.B.—Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 10 are without mouth-pieces.
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The celebrated Macropolo's Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	per lb.	Rs. 3 0	Cavendish per lb. Rs. 1 8
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